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ORIGINAL POETRY.

SONG.

In the pride of her beauty, the fair moon is sailing
Along the blue depths of the sky;
Now beaming resplendent, her brightness now veiling
Behind the light clouds that float by.

And many an eye on her radiance is gazing,
And watching her course with delight;
And many a tongue is, with eloquence, praising
The bright silver glow of her light.

But I carelessly turn from the blaze of her splendour
To where in blue ether afar,
Like a glow-worm of heav'n, all lonely and tender,
Is beaming you sweet little star.

For, far in the deep wells of space it is glowing,
Like the rose of the desert, alone;
Its soft, dewy glance on me only beaming,
And no eye marks its ray but my own.

Let others admire the bright idol of fashion,
And worship in crowds at her shrine,
While them goddess with smiles hears the tale of their passion,
And feels that her charms are divine.

I care not for beauty, whose brightness so splendid,
Like Cynthia's, charms every eye;
I care not for smiles that to *all* are extended,
Like her rays that now beam from on high.

The smile that is lit up by love is the fairest,
Though fainter its light may be;
And the eye, though less brilliant its lustre, is dearest,
That beams with affection on me. LYCIDAS.

LINES,

On a Mother weeping over the Grave of her Child

See, see that fond mother bitterly weeping,
With sorrow distracted and wild!
Beneath yon green turf in peacefully sleeping
Her only, her dearly-lov'd child.

Scarce had the young flower erected its head,
And begun to look lovely and fair,
When its leaves were all scatter'd on earth's pebbly bed,
Its fragrance all vanish'd in air.

Ah! how did the mother rejoice to behold
The day dawning bright on her boy!
The visions of fancy to her then foretold
An old age of comforts and joy.

She saw that sweet pledge of her conjugal love
In infantine innocence smile;
She thought 'twas a present sent down from above,
Her sorrows and griefs to beguile.

But that God who form'd it was pleas'd to decree
Its days should be number'd from birth;
Its spirit immortal he quickly set free;
It burst from the fetters of earth.

Then cease longer, mother, to weep for thy boy:
Though that lovely, that delicate form
In the cold darksome grave be destined to lie,
A prey to death's cankering worm—

Yet his pure soul to heaven has taken its flight,
Freed from the confines of the tomb,
Where with God, with Cherub, and Seraphim bright,
In unsullied beauty 'twill bloom.

Yes, thrice happy soul! free from all earthly strife,
Thou art fled to the bosom of the blest,
Thy bark, no more tost on the rude sea of life,
Is anchor'd secure in the haven of rest. H.

SELECTED.

THE DEAD INFANT.—A SKETCH.

—"*It is not dead, but sleepeth!*"

Yes! this is DEATH! but in its fairest form,
And strips of all its terrors;—that closest eye
Tells nothing of the cold and hungry Worm
That holds his revel-feast with frail Mortality!

Yes! this is DEATH!—but like a Cherub's sleep,
So beautiful—so placid;—who, of Earth,
(And tasting earthly cares,) would wish to weep
O'er One that has escaped the woes of mortal birth?

Here might the Sculptor gaze, until his hand
Had learn'd to fashion forth yon lovely thing,
Pale as the chisell'd marble;—here command
Those lineaties that defy all ART's imagining!

The still, calm brow—the smile on either cheek,
The little folded hands,—the lips apart,
As though they would the bonds of Silence break,
Are they not models fair, meet for the Sculptor's art?

Proud SCIENCE, come! learn of this beauteous clay,
That seems to mock the dread Destroyer's reign,
As though in Slumber's downy links it lay,
Awaiting but the Morn, to wake to Life again!

Yes! this is DEATH! but in its fairest form,
And strips of all its terrors.—That seal'd eye
Tells nothing of the cold and hungry Worm
That holds his revel-feast with frail MORTALITY!

THE SISTER'S DREAM.

BY MRS. HEMANS.

She sleeps!—But not the free and sunny sleep
That lightly on the brow of childhood lies;
Though happy be her rest, and soft, and deep,
Yet, ere it sunk upon her shadow'd eyes,
Thoughts of past scenes and kindred graves o'er-swept
Her soul's meek stillness—she had prayed and wept.

And now in visions to her couch they come,
The early lost—the beautiful—the dead—
That unto her bequeathed a mournful home,
Whence with their voices all sweet laughter fled:
They rise—the sisters of her youth arise,
As from the world where no frail blossom dies.

And well the sleeper knows them not of earth—
Not as they were when binding up the flowers,
Telling with legends round the winter-hearth,
Braiding their long fair hair for festal hours;
These things are past, a spiritual yearn,
A solemn glory, robes them in that dream.

Yet if the glee of life's fresh budding years
In those pure spirits can no more be read,
Thence, too, hath sorrow melted—and the tears
Which o'er their mother's holy dust they shed
Are all effaced; there earth hath left no sign,
Save its deep love retracing every line:

But oh, more soft, more tender, breathing more
A thought of pity than in vanish'd days;
While hov'ring silently and brightly o'er
The lone one's head, they meet her spirit's gaze;
With their immortal eyes they seem to say,
"Yet sister—still we love thee—come away!"

"Twill fade, the radiant dream"—and will she not
Wake with more painful yearning at her heart?
Will not her home seem a yet lonelier spot,
Her tasks more sad, when these bright shadows part?
And the green summer after them look dim,
And sorrow's tone be in the bird's wild hymn?

But let her hope be strong! and let the dead
Visit her soul in heaven's calm beauty still!
Be their names utter'd, be their memory spread
Yet round the place they never more may fill!
All is not over with earth's broken tie—
Where—where should sisters love, if not on high?

THE MORALIST.

RELIGION IS LOVE.

Religion is pure, and like its author, lovely and loving. It never lessens our attachment to one another, chilling our affection, and drying up the springs of charity, and sympathy, and fine feeling, that feed the river of the milk of human kindness in the breast of man. The religion of Christ warms, but never chills.

The bosom where it resides, feels an influence and imparts one too, which angels would recognises as kindred to what they inhale in their own Eden. Who can love the misanthrope, the poor, curtailed animal, once a man, but now less than the noble being who is stamped with divine features, and born for social enjoyment.

When the Great Christian Teacher was upon earth, his first lesson was love; a love of every thing good, and high, and noble, and extending itself over a world of intelligence. Its first manifestations at the throne of God, and its last, were for man. This is the lesson we are to learn, if we would be taught by it.

While we exercise this principle, we cannot go astray. It is impossible. We shall stand in a broad place, covered by the panoply of Jehovah. And instead of becoming the slaves of superstition, or the tools of a party, we shall reverence the image of true religion, find it where we will, in the palace or in the cottage, beaming from the face of the Indian, or shining on that of the African. He the man of high or low degree, tugging at the oar, or galled by the hand of slavery, religion is the same in all.

As she goes forth clothed in the lovely regalia of her order, innumerable blessings attend her. The tears of the widow and orphan are wiped away. Over the turmoil of life she spreads her hands, stilling the rude, rough surges of sorrow, and arching upon the mourner's skies with the beautiful colours of peace, while around the world she scatters the bright ornaments of serenity and joy.

The circulation of the blood is a process so beautifully performed, and so wonderful in its operation, that admiration at the Great Contriver must fill the soul of every feeling person. Here is a volume of blood, equal in quantity to about seven or eight gallons, constantly rushing through and into every part of the body—a tide continually ebbing and flowing, and preserved in its incessant motion by the action of an organ scarcely so large as two closed hands—forming, moreover, in its progress, the necessary support and nourishment of the body, building up and regenerating those parts which have been deranged by accident or decay, and imparting spirit and energy to the living frame. All this is constantly being done, while we, if the body be in health, feel neither the rushing up of the tide, nor the action of any part of the minutable machinery used in its circulation. We do not palpably feel the formation of the blood, nor any of its subsequent operations. The different secretions are formed, but we are perfectly unconscious of the process. When we want them they are ready, and are easily produced; thus we have bile, gastric juice, saliva, tears, and other fluids ready for use, and fit for the various purposes for which they are all intended. Let the sceptic think well on these things, and then doubt, *if he can.*

THE MISCELLANIST.

COCHINEAL.

Cochineal divided the learned world for a considerable time, as to whether it was a vegetable or an animal substance; depositions were taken in form by persons on the spot, and printed, before the question was settled. It is now acknowledged to be an insect living upon the *opuntia*, or Indian fig, and passes a great part of its life fixed to the vegetable body on which it feeds, without change, or ever appearing in any other state. The value of cochineal, as a drug for dying the bright colours of scarlet and crimson, is well known. No duty is ever charged upon its importation, and every effort has been made to extract its colouring particles, and to take advantage of their application. A curious instance of this occurs in the silk trade. A pound of silk, containing eight score threads to the ounce, each thread 72 yards long, will reach to the length of between 104 and 105 miles; now a pound of this silk dyed scarlet does not receive above a drachm additional weight, so that a drachm of the colouring matter of the cochineal is actually extended through more than 100 miles in length, and yet this minute quantity is sufficient to give an intense colour to the silk with which it is combined. The above is a remarkable instance of the divisibility of matter, and also corroborates the opinion expressed of the value of the material. Mr. Monteith, whose manufactory in Scotland is now so justly celebrated, has brought the dying of scarlet cottons to such perfection, that the colour excels every thing before produced. The consequence has been, that his Bandannas are exported to every part of the globe. It may be out of place, but the importance of the subject compels this notice,—that of all the arts, none claims more attention than that of dying. The French are said to excel us, which of itself should prompt us to improve in this most profitable theory of light and colours. It is a part of chemistry that pays better than any other. With respect to the theory of dying, it is to be observed, that all the materials, which of themselves give colour, are either red, yellow, or blue; so that out of these, and the primitive fundamental colour, white, all that great variety which we see in dyed stuffs arises. What is wanted, then, is to increase the mordants and the colouring substances, and to fix the colours we possess. It is stated, that the greatest naturalist, without the mechanical knowledge of dying, would be amazed to see a skein of white cotton, and another of white wool, plunged together in scarlet dye—the skein of cotton would come out of the liquor as white as when it went in, while the wool comes out tinged with a fine fiery colour. Another fact is, that by washing out the gums from silk, a pound loses four ounces, and that the same scoured silk, now reduced to twelve ounces, may be raised to any weight up to thirty ounces, if it be dyed black. This accounts for black sewing silks being sold at a difference of ten or twelve shillings per pound, and black broad silks, of the same weight, at a difference of sixpence or a shilling per yard.

LENSES FOR SINGLE MICROSCOPES.

An ingenious artist, by name Pritchard, having succeeded in producing a small diamond lens for a single microscope, and its incontestible superiority being manifest, has induced him to apply himself to the formation of sapphire lenses for the same purpose; experiment having proved that after the diamond, it possesses a stronger refraction than any other substance, capable of giving a single image, while its dispersive power is very low. The faint blue tinge of the sapphire is not felt in thin small lenses formed of this substance, which thus comes next in order to diamond ones, and forms an excellent substitute for the use of those persons unable to afford the expense of the latter.

EDMUND BURKE.

The celebrated Edmund Burke was one of the members appointed by the House of Commons to enforce the charges of crime against Mr. Warren Hastings, and one day, when he had been pouring out all his splendid talents in a rich display of oratory against the accused, he addressed the splendid assembly of peers, ladies and gentlemen, before him in the following terms:—"When I look round this glorious circle, bright with all that is high in rank, and all that is powerful in talent, all that is amiable in virtue, all that is brilliant in beauty, and then turn my eyes to the criminal at the bar, my mind is convulsed with horror, and I sicken at the sight." The orator then placed his hands on the table before him, and dropped his head into them, as if overwhelmed by the dreadful contemplation: On coming out of Westminster Hall, after this splendid oration, Burke could not find his carriage, and Lord Yarborough's having just drawn up, the Peer offered to take him home. The ebullion of Burke's mind had not subsided, and on the way, without considering the indelicacy of appealing to one who was ultimately to pronounce judgment in the case, he proceeded to re-urge the arguments of his speech on his noble auditor, concluding with the eager inquiry, "Do you not think this man a great criminal?" Lord Yarborough, whose correctness of intellect was known to all who had the opportunity of knowing him, immediately answered—"Burke, all I can say at present is, that either you or Hastings deserves to be hanged; but I cannot now tell which of the two."

ADMIRABLE REMARK.

One of the best and readiest answers we recollect to have heard, was made last year at the meeting held in Julien Hall, for the suppression of intemperance. A highly respectable gentleman present, had his misgivings about the propriety of making entire abstinence the groundwork of reform, and frankly declared that neither courtesy to his visiting friends nor the usages of social life, would permit him to subscribe to this restriction. Among other illustrations to prove that spirits might be often advantageously used, he instanced those authors who were said to draw their inspiration from the bottle, and who wrote best when most intoxicated. He alluded particularly to the supposed declaration of Lord Byron, that some of his best productions were written under the influence of gin. The Rev. Mr. Pierpoint (we must be excused for naming him in print) in answer, very happily said, "I very much doubt the truth of the story related of the noble bard; but if it be true, Mr. Chairman, I believe he was more under the influence of *gin* when he made this confession, than when he wrote his poetry!" The effect of this reply was prodigious: notwithstanding the character and solemnity of the meeting, the audience expressed their strong sensations in some rounds of thundering applause.

ARAB HORSE-RACING.

We went this afternoon into the Desert to a horse-race; an amusement, of which the natives of Bussorah are as fond as our own countrymen; though I fear, if an English jockey had been here, he would have thought the profession disgraced by the exhibition. For our own parts, we were more amused, than if the business had been conducted according to the strictest rules of the turf. The spot selected was the Great Desert, which commences immediately outside the town; a circular furrow of two miles marked the course; and the stakes consisted of a small subscription raised from amongst our European party. The five candidates who started for the prize, were well suited to the general character of the scene. Instead of being decked in all the colours of the rainbow, a coarse loose shirt comprised all the clothing of the Arab jockey; and the powerful bit of the country was the only article of equipment of the horse he bestrode. Thus simply accoutred, at a signal given, these half-naked savages set off at full speed, each giving a shout to animate his horse. They arrived like a team at the goal; the prize was adjudged to an Ethiopian slave. The scene was highly animated and interesting, though we had neither splendid equipages, nor fair ladies to grace our sports; but what we lost in splendor and beauty, we gained in novelty; and though, when occasionally gazing on some wearer of gaudy silks, the bright smile of woman did not repay our curiosity, we almost forgot the disappointment in beholding the animated countenance of a turbaned Turk, who, bearded to the eyes, would be seen scampering past us with jerreed in hand, to challenge a comrade to the contest; and spurred on by his favourite amusement, would lay aside the gravity of the Divan, in all the exhilarating air of the desert.—*Keppel's Journey from India to England.*

COLOSSAL ICICLES.

In the very deep and narrow valleys which intersect a branch of the Black Mountains in South Wales, a very singular spectacle may be witnessed in the early spring months. During winter, the frosts, which are exceedingly severe in those elevated regions, produce vast icicles on the jagged and beetling rocks which overhang the vallies. Sometimes they are as large in diameter as the trunk of a tree, and have the appearance of long inverted obelisks. Detached from the rocks by the sun's warmth, these icy columns are dashed down in ten thousand glittering fragments along the cliffs, and have then the appearance of huge pillars of diamond hurled from some fairy battlements. It is delightful to gaze from a distance at these thundering masses, but it would be death to stand within reach of the enormous splinters that fly around on all sides as they fall.

INSECT SAGACITY.

The banbul tree affords a curious specimen of insect sagacity, in the caterpillars' nests suspended by thousands to the branches. This little animal, conscious of its approaching change, and the necessity of security in its helpless state as a chrysalis, instinctively provides itself a strong mansion during that metamorphosis. As a caterpillar, it is furnished with very strong teeth, with them it saws off a number of thorns, the shortest about an inch long, and glues them together in a conical form, the points all tending to one direction, the extremity terminating with the longest and sharpest. This singular habitation is composed of about twenty thorns, for the exterior, lined with a coat of silk, similar to the cone of the silk-worm, suspended to the tree by a strong ligament of the same material. In this asylum the banbul caterpillar retires to its long repose; and, armed with such formidable weapons, bids defiance to birds, beasts, and serpents, which might otherwise devour it. When the season of emancipation arrives, and the chrysalis is to assume a new character in the papilio tribe, the insect emerges from the fortress, expands its beautiful wings, and with thousands of fluttering companions, released at the same season from captivity, sallies forth to enjoy its short lived pleasures.—*Forbes's Oriental Memoirs.*

HINDOO NUPTIAL PROCESSION.

At Hirsewlee, we were amused by the sight of a splendid nuptial procession, on account of the betrothal of the son of a neighbouring Raja to the daughter of a Thakoor. The little boy passed on an elephant, with a long array of kettle-drums, trumpets, and standards before him, as well as a very handsome palanqueen, in which two brothers, younger than himself, were conveyed. In his passage through the streets of the town, fireworks were let off at intervals, and all the roofs of the houses, as well as the ramparts of the fort, were covered with spectators. The towns-people were very civil in securing us a good place, and seemed pleased with the interest which I felt in the show, and with my wishing the little bridegroom "good luck." They told me that he was to be taken, for that evening, to the house of his new father-in-law, where the ceremony of affiancing took place; but that he and the little girl were to remain for some years with their respective parents, when the second and real marriage would be celebrated.—*Bishop Heber's Narrative of a Journey through India.*

CHARACTER OF HINDOOS.

I have found a race, of gentle and temperate habits; with a natural talent and acuteness beyond the ordinary level of mankind, and with a thirst for general knowledge which even the renowned and inquisitive Athenians can hardly have surpassed or equalled. Prejudiced, indeed, they are, in favour of their ancient superstitions; nor should I think, to say the truth, more favourably of the character, or augur more happily of the eventual conversion and perseverance of any man or set of men, whom a light consideration could stir from their paternal creed, or who received the word of truth without cautious and patient inquiry. But I am yet to learn, that the idolatry which surrounds us is more enthralling in its influence on the human mind than those beautiful phantoms and honied sorceries which lurked beneath the laurels of Delos and Daphne, and floated on the clouds of Olympus. I am not yet convinced, that the miserable bondage of castes, and the consequences of breaking that bondage, are more grievous to be endured by the modern Indian than those ghastly and countless shapes of death which beset the path of the Roman convert. And who shall make me believe, that the same word of the Most High, which consigned to the moles and the bats the idols of Chaldee and Babylon, and dragged down the lying father of gods and men from his own Capitol, and the battlements of his "Eternal City," must yet arrest its victorious wheels on the banks of the Indus or Ganges, and admit the trident of Siva, to share, with the Cross, a divided empire?—[This testimony is peculiarly valuable.]—*Bishop Heber's charge to the Clergy of Calcutta.*

STEAM.

A London paper states that Messrs. Beale & Porter have accomplished that grand desideratum which has so long engrossed the attention of scientific mechanists—the production and application of *very high* pressure steam, by means which ensure a most important economy in the bulk, weight, and consumption of fuel, while, at the same time, *all* possibility of explosion is prevented.

The value of the discovery is not confined to this important branch of the arts, the patentees having successfully applied their principle to various other operations requiring a regulated degree of heat; such as distilling, boiling, and refining sugar, &c. to which and similar branches of manufacture, it offers the means of applying, with unerring precision, exactly that degree of heat which is requisite, putting it beyond the chances of accident or negligence to exceed the proper degree, and consequently produce any injurious results. In the first named process, that of distillation, it will be hardly possible to produce a faulty sample of spirits, or to throw over any empyreumatic flavor; and the cumbrous and costly apparatus now used for agitating the contents of the still, will be no longer necessary.

In boiling sugar, the advantage of the plan will be truly important, all possibility of burning the cane juice being prevented; no molasses being generated, and consequently the production of chrystalizable sugar will be greatly increased in quantity, as well as improved in quality; in particular that portion of their shipments now lost by drainage from the casks during the voyage to Europe, will be saved by the planters.

The patentees have proved, it is said, by actual experiment, the advantages of their discoveries, but as they are applying for exclusive rights abroad, the London editors, though they have witnessed their operations, do not feel at liberty to lay before their readers the very simple and unexpensive means whereby all these benefits are gained.

EYE GLASSES.

The cases in which eye glasses may be used with advantage are nearly the following, viz. When we are obliged to hold small objects at a considerable distance, before we can distinguish them. Second; when, in order to discern objects, we require more light than usual—for instance, when we are obliged to place a candle between the eye and the object, a most destructive practice, by which the optic nerves and muscles are much injured; and, as the eye employs itself with the object, in proportion to the degree of light reflected upon it, the pupil ought to dilate accordingly; instead of which, it is forced to contract on account of the too powerful light of the candle. Third; when a near object upon accurate and attentive examination, becomes obscure, and begins to appear covered with a mist of fog, as it were. Fourth; when in reading or writing, the letters seem to flow into one another, and look as if they were double or treble. Fifth; when the eyes are easily fatigued, and we are obliged, from time to time, to shut them, or to direct them to fresh objects, for temporary relief.—*Willich.*

SWISS CUSTOM.

The horn of the Alps is employed, in the mountainous districts of Switzerland, not solely to sound the cow-call (Kuhreihn Ranz-des-Vaches), but for another purpose solemn and religious. As soon as the sun has disappeared in the valleys, and its last rays are just glimmering on the snowy summit of the mountains, then the herdsman who dwells on the loftiest takes his horn and trumpets forth, "Praise God the Lord." All the herds in the neighbourhood, on hearing this, come out of the huts, take their horns and repeat the words. This often continues a quarter of an hour, whilst on all sides the mountains echo the name of God. A profound and solemn silence follows, every individual offers his secret prayer on bended knees, and with uncovered head. By this time it is quite dark.—"Good night," trumpets forth the herd on the loftiest summit; "Good night" is repeated on all the mountains from the horns of the herds and the clefts of the rocks. Then each one lays himself down to rest.

LONDON POLICE.

There is no place, perhaps, where the arts of rogues and thieves are so thoroughly systematized as in London; nor where so great a number of persons exist who are knaves by profession. A stranger when he first enters London will find himself beset in the streets by sharpers, who are usually of respectable appearance and address, and on the lookout for new faces whom they discover at a glance.—These people have what they term "choice India handkerchiefs to sell, which they will show you in private," if you are credulous enough to follow them to their dens. Nothing can exceed the dexterity which is used in picking pockets and filching handkerchiefs. The business has been taught scientifically, it has become a sort of legerdemain; and it has been said that there was once regular schools for teaching youth the necessary slight of hand. This was done by hanging up a pocket and a purse, one containing counters, and the other silver, each of them being 'hung about with hawk's bills,' and having a little bell at the top. The pupil was instructed to take out the silver and counters without jingling the bells, which, when he had accomplished, his proficiency was rewarded by styling him *nypper* and *foyster*; the former term signifying a cut purse, and the latter a pick pocket. It would puzzle a stranger, however, at times to decide which is the greater knave, the thief who steals his purse, the constable who recovers it, or the magistrate who gravely sits in judgment on the crime. Events have recently shown that the whole iniquity may be the effect of combination between them. Police officers of high standing and pretension have been accused of negotiating with thieves and robbers, and proved to be something more than passive agents, in criminality. The compounding of felony is assumed to be a merit, and the sufferer's only hope of reclaiming his property, lies in the corruption of the magistrates.—To such an extent has the iniquity been carried, that it has become, through the agency of the Marquis of Lansdown, a subject of serious investigation by Parliament.

The following will suffice as an instance of the present character of the English magistrates:

Some time ago a gentleman had his pocket picked at the Doncaster races of a very valuable gold watch. He immediately came to town, and proceeded to one of the police offices, where he stated his case, and applied for the assistance of an officer to help him to recover the watch. The magistrate to whom the gentleman applied referred him to one of the principal officers, who, on hearing the case, and receiving a description of the suspected party, promised his assistance. "But," said the officer, "you must advertise the watch, and offer a reward for it before I can do your business." The gentleman accordingly caused advertisements to be published describing the watch and offering forty guineas for its recovery. When this was done, the officer called upon him, saying, "Your business is in a good train, Sir; I have discovered where your watch is, but you must pay something more than the reward for it. The fellow who has it is a d—d Jew." The gentleman consented to give twenty guineas more. "If you will step to the office at 12 o'clock to morrow, Sir, you shall have your watch," said the officer. The gentleman attended at the appointed hour, and the officer was called in.—"Well, B." said the magistrate, "what have you done about this gentleman's watch?" "I have recovered it for him, your worship," said the officer, "and here it is, drawing the precious bauble from his fob and presenting it to the magistrate with one of his best bows. "Upon my word," said the magistrate emphatically, "you have done it well; you deserve great credit." Then turning to the gentleman, and handing him the watch, he said, "You see, Sir, what we can do, when we like to go about it."

It is believed that the British parliament will interpose a salutary check to this perversion of justice.—*Boston Gazette.*

MADNESS OF A WHOLE FAMILY.

A very singular case of sudden and unaccountable madness in an entire family, of the Commune de Treverree (Arrondisement Brieux,) has excited much local interest, and has even created an ineffectual inquiry into its cause on the part of the most celebrated physiologists of Paris.

Jean Lepage, a farmer and proprietor of lands, the produce whereof enabled him to support, in comfort and respectability, his wife, his sister-in-law, a son and a daughter, and whose conduct, as well as every member of his family, had been marked by regularity and inoffensiveness, who had lived on the most kind and friendly terms with his neighbours, some time since wholly withdrew himself from all communication with his acquaintances; and, imitated by the rest of the family, retired wholly from other society than that which his own roof sheltered.

They refused to reply to any one they met—they spoke not even to each other—as they passed along, signs were the only means by which they conveyed their sentiments. The hitherto well cultivated farms, holden by Jean Lepage were abandoned and neglected, and laid open to the ingress of every species of cattle; his *grange* which was well stored with corn was never resorted to; and, finally, after long indulging their gloomy reserve, the characters of himself and his relations assumed all the marks of highly excited derangement. Whosoever was met on their passage as they walked forth in company, was certain of being assaulted.—They visited the church of their parish, but not for the purposes of devotion; on the contrary, their irreverent and riotous behaviour interfered frequently with the due celebration of its rites, and at length, in an excess of frenzy, Jean Lepage struck the curate even while he was in the performance of his sacred functions at the foot of the altar.

Repeated violence offered to their neighbors, coupled with this last outrage, induced an order for the arrest of the family; they were conducted to prison; and subsequently brought up for examination before the magistrate; but they refused to reply to inquiry—treated exhortation and remonstrance with disdain, and were wholly inaccessible to reproach or entreaty.—The two women and the children were called separately before the magistrates, without the latter being enabled to induce them to speak. They were, as a necessary precaution, reconducted to prison, but every attention to their singularly unfortunate state was shown them. Lepage here refused all nourishment; for eight days he never suffered aliment of any kind to pass his lips; his strength decayed rapidly; he sustained all the horrors of voluntary starvation with the fortitude of a martyr, and it was not until it became too evident that his existence would be speedily terminated by his obstinate refusal of nourishment, that he and his family were released from confinement.

They returned to their now wretched home, but the former violence they had exhibited was not repeated; a deep and settled melancholy seemed to have, possessed them. For the last twenty two months they have daily wandered forth, the father in company with his son, and at a short distance behind them, the three females. They speak not amongst themselves, nor do they address others; and the only offensive peculiarity in their manner is that of never diverging from their path, let them meet who they may. All who encounter them, however, from humanity or fear move from their way; and thus they pursue their miserable career to the astonishment and pity of those who, not long since beheld the half-famished, ragged, and unhappy wretches, whom they now see, the most contented and most respected members of their small community.

The following article (says a Boston paper) is from the pen of a witty editor in Old Berkshire. His paper contains more original facetiæ than any other within the precincts of New England.

A STAGE COACH.

Every body knows that the Stages from Boston to Albany, in order to accomplish the journey in two days, are obliged to travel a part of the route in the night; and sometimes this part amounts to nearly half the distance. Of course the passengers have very little time for sleeping in their beds, and unless they catch now and then a nap in the carriage, are almost wholly deprived of sleep during the journey. As to napping in the carriage, it is in fact no easy matter to avoid it; and however inconvenient your posture may be, and however interrupted your slumbers by the jolting of the vehicle, the crack of the driver's whip, and the sound of his voice as he urges forward his corn fed horses, still you must doze on, and keep snoring, and bobbing your head up and down as if in solemn mockery of your fellow passengers; while the company, generally, verify the words in a well known sleepy song, and are

"all nodding."

We shall not easily forget a journey that we took on board the Phœnix line a few days ago. The passengers stowed as thick as nineteen rats in a mitten, and made up of the usual motley materials of a stage coach load; and dame nature, ever kind, endeavoring to make up in the day time for the deficiencies of sleep in the night—the scene was worthy the pencil of Hogarth, and we could not help devoutly wishing (whenever we were sufficiently awake) that the mantle of that prince of artists had fallen upon us.

About "midships" of the carriage sat an old sea captain, who had for forty years borne "the pelting of the pitiless storm," and waked and watched on ship board, now yielding to the powerful influence of the drowsy god; while in one corner sat Mrs. Clapper, now as mute as a log, bobbing time to the salutations of the weather beaten son of Neptune; while here, as if in mockery of both sat Miss Biddy Blazer, and kept time with her divine nose and chin, in spite of the presence of Sammy Simpson and Lolly Lumpkin, two of her most ardent adorers, now alas! ungallantly nodding and in vain endeavouring to hold up their heads, though supported by the best cravat stiffeners in the country. Thus the passengers kept "booing and booing" at each other involuntarily; dropping the head lower and lower each time, till at last in danger of dropping it off, or of dropping from the seat, they would suddenly start up, recover their erect posture, and—begin anew the process of nodding, and run again into the same danger of losing their balance and their seat.

Now and then a concussion of heads took place and the eyes of Mrs. Clapper shot living fire, as her forehead came in contact with the hard head of the rough sailor. "La! Mr. Jibboom, how you have squashed my head!"—"Squashed your head!" retorted the sea captain, "how in the d—l's name can you make a squash out of a pumpkin!" "Hollo! there, driver," bawls another, I've lost my hat."—"Lost your head!" returns Jehu. "Well I'll be shot if that's any loss!" "No, my hat, you darn'd fool!" "O, your hat is it? well that's none of my bread and butter." "Yes, but I desire that you would stop till I can go back and get it." "Be very suple then," says the knight of the whip, at length, hauling up the reins, "and next time keep your head in the carriage." Presently the fellow returns with his ram beaver covered with filth and water, having taken the opportunity of falling off just as the stage was passing through a mud puddle. By this time the passengers began to wake, rub their eyes, and inquire whether they have stopped to change the mail, what town that is, how far it is to——, &c. &c. But the unlucky man with the muddy hat having once more taken his seat, the carriage resumes its motion, and the passengers soon relapse to snoring and nodding, all outward matters being forgotten in the irresistible inclination to sleep. But sleep comfortably you cannot—to tell the truth, all your endeavors are equally vain, whether to sleep or wake, and you feel as if you would give a thousand dollars for the luxury of the meanest bed, where you might throw your limbs and sleep undisturbed. Besides the other interruptions to sleep in a stage coach, some mischievous wag, more wakeful than the rest, or perhaps to keep himself awake, recreates himself by tickling the noses of his sleeping neighbors, and by the time they wake up falls to snoring himself, apparently as honest as they; while the interrupted sleepers saddle the whole blame on the impertinent flies, and wonder what under the sun they were created for.

But one of the most ludicrous scenes in a stage coach crowded with passengers, arises from the difficulty of picking out one's own feet, jumbled and mixed together as they are, especially to those who occupy the middle and front seats. Here the compressed foot of a dandy, dovetailed between the huge platter feet of a sturdy yeoman: and there the neat little foot of a belle unequally matched with the coarse splayfoot of a stout kitchen betty—in short, all manner of feet, both big and little, both gentle and simple, both male and female are jammed and mingled together in the most interesting confusion. Throw we to those who have corns or long legs! If the former, they must lay their account with having them trod upon without mercy at least a thousand times a day; if the latter (say those of a man six feet seven) they must be so contracted as to accommodate themselves to the short allowance of room afforded them in the carriage.—The bed of Procrustes was not more imperious in its *shortening* operation than a stage coach, where no provision is made for the difference in the length of legs. Ehou! ehou! what pains and aches and twinges are the lower extremities doomed to suffer. Rheumatism and gout, kibes and corns are no excuse, and entitle you to no exemption from the common lot.

At length the carriage stops, and it becomes necessary to ascertain who is who, and for each one to identify himself from the crown of his head to the sole of his feet. Then comes the difficulty. You naturally appeal to sensation to know whether certain feet found in your precincts belong to you or your neighbour; but alas; you have been so long cramped and contracted, jammed and jolted, that the sense of feeling has nearly left you, and ten to one you are in danger of mistaking the foot of some unwieldly dowager or of some gouty citizen for that which belongs to yourself. Fortunately, however, your feet are still attached to your legs, and at length after many vexatious but laughable doubts as to your podalidentity, you emerge from the carriage with the same feet that helped you in on it

STAGE REGISTER.

packwood Town Stage leaves Reeves' Ferry, upper side Market street, on Saturdays at 3 P. M.

Bridgeton Stage leaves Arch street Ferry at half past 7 every morning, except Sunday, and Bridgeton at the same time.

Broad Axe Stages leave Evan's tavern, Race street, every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, at 3 o'clock, P. M.—returning, leaves the Broad Axe Tavern on the same days, at half past 5 o'clock, A. M.

Bethlehem, Wilkesbarre, and *Montrose* Mail, starts from the White Swan Hotel, Race street, every morning (Sundays excepted) at 5 o'clock. Through in two days to Montrose.

Easton Mail Stage leaves the Rotterdam Tavern, No. 124 North Fourth street, every morning (except Saturday) at 6 o'clock, A. M.—returning, leaves Easton at 6 o'clock, A. M. every day, except Saturday. The above stage will carry passengers to *Bethlehem, Allentown* and *Doylestown.*

Easton Stage via Bristol, leaves the Sorrel Horse, N. Second above Market street, every day, at 6 A. M.

Frankford Stages starts every day at 7 and 10 o'clock, A. M. from the Sorrel Horse, North Second street, above Market—returning, leaves Frankford at 2 o'clock, and half past 7, P. M.

Another stage leaves the Buck Tavern, North Second, between Race and Vine streets, every day at 10, A. M. and 5, P. M.—returning, leaves Frankford between 3 and 4, P. M.

Germantown Stage starts every day at half past 9, A. M. from the Plough, North Third above Market street—leaves Germantown between 3 and 4 o'clock every afternoon.

Haddonfield Stage leaves Reeves' Ferry, upper side Market street, every day at 4 o'clock P. M. (Sundays excepted,) on Sundays leaves Camden at 8 o'clock A. M. and 6 o'clock P. M.

Holmesburg and *Bustleton Stages* start every day (except Sunday) at 4 o'clock, P. M. from the Sorrel Horse—returning, leaves at half past 8, A. M.

Kutztown Mail Stage leaves Evan's Tavern, Race street, every Wednesday at 3 o'clock, P. M. lodge at Broad Axe, and arrive at Kutztown at 6 P. M. the next day—returning, leaves Kutztown at 5, A. M. on Friday morning, and arrive in Philadelphia at half past 9.

Lancaster Mail Stage starts from Western Hotel, Market street, above Eighth st. south side, at 4, A. M. 6, A. M. (and on Saturday and Wednesday, one at 7, A. M.)

Lancaster and *Pittsburg Stages* leave No. 284 Market street, every 3d, 5th, and 7th day of the week, at 4 o'clock, A. M. and runs through in one day—returning, leaves W. Cooper's Red Lion Hotel, West King street, every 2d, 4th, and 6th day of the week, at 4 o'clock, A. M.—Through in a day, and with 4 horse teams.

Another Stage for Lancaster starts from Vanbuskirk's Union Hotel, No. 244 Market street, every 3d, 5th, and 7th day of the week, at 4 o'clock, A. M. and runs through in one day—returning, leaves W. Cooper's Red Lion Hotel, West King street, every 2d, 4th, and 6th day of the week, at 4 o'clock, A. M.—Through in a day, and with 4 horse teams.

Leeds Point Stage leaves Reeves' Ferry, upper side Market street, Wednesday and Saturday mornings at 4 o'clock.

Little and Great Egg Harbour Stages leave Barrs' Ferry, lower side Market street, Thursday mornings at 7 o'clock.

Lower Greenwich Stage leaves Arch street Ferry on Wednesday and Saturday mornings at sunrise.

Manayunk Stage leaves the Dearborn Wagon, Race street, (a few doors above Fourth street) at 4, P. M. every day—and Manayunk at 7, A. M. every day.

Another stage starts at 9, A. M. and half past 6, P. M. every day from the Cross Keys, North Fourth street, a few doors above Market street—leaves Manayunk at half past 7, A. M. and 5, P. M.

Moorestown Stage leaves Reeves' Ferry, upper side Market street, every day (Sundays excepted,) at 3 o'clock P. M.

Mount Holly Stage leaves Arch street Ferry at 2 o'clock P. M. and Mount Holly at 7 A. M.

Norristown Stage leaves the Dearborn Wagon, Race street, (a few doors above Fourth street) at half past 2, P. M. every day—returning, leaves Norristown every day at 7, A. M.

New Hope Stage starts at 6 o'clock, A. M. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, from the Sorrel Horse, North Second street, above Market—returning, leaves New Hope, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 8, A. M.

Pemberton Stage leaves Reeves' Ferry, upper side of Market street, at 11 o'clock, A. M. Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Port Elizabeth Stage leaves Reeves' Ferry, upper side of Market street, every Wednesday and Saturday morning, about sunrise.

Reading Mail Stage starts every morning at 5 o'clock, from the White Swan in Race street, above Third.

Reading, Harrisburg, and Pittsburg Mail starts from the White Swan Hotel, Race street, every morning at 5 o'clock. Through to Pittsburg in 5 days.

Salem Stage leaves Reeves' Ferry, upper side of Market street, at sunrise every day, Sundays excepted.

Tuckahoe and Cape Island Stage leaves Reeves' Ferry, upper side of Market street, on Wednesday and Saturday mornings, at 4 o'clock during the summer season, and at sunrise during the rest of the season.

Wilmington and Dover Stage starts at 7 o'clock, A. M. from Indian King, Market, near Third.

Wilmington Stage starts at half past 7, A. M. from same place.

Westchester Stage starts from Western Hotel, Market street, (above Eighth, South side) every day at half past 7, A. M.

CITIZENS' LINE.

The new *Boat Philadelphia,* capt. Kallum, leaves Arch street wharf for New York, every morning (Sundays excepted) at 6 o'clock.

The *Pennsylvania,* capt. Lowrie, starts every day (Sundays excepted) at 3 o'clock, P. M. for New York.

UNION LINE.

Steam Boat Trenton, capt. A. Jenkins, starts every morning, except Sunday, at 6 o'clock, from Chesnut street wharf.

Steam Boat Burlington, capt. D. Martin, every day, except Sunday, at 12, noon, from Chesnut street wharf.

UNION LINE FOR BALTIMORE.

Steam Boat New Castle, capt. M. Jenkins, starts every day, except Sunday, from Arch street wharf, for Baltimore, at 5 o'clock, A. M.

Steam Boat Delaware, capt. Douglass, every day at 12 o'clock, from same place, for New Castle and Baltimore.

FOR NORFOLK.

Norfolk Line Steam Boats leave Arch street wharf Tuesdays and Sundays, at 6, A. M.

FOR WILMINGTON.

Steam Boat Superior, capt. Reed, starts for Wilmington every day, (Sundays excepted) at 2 o'clock, P. M. from Arch street wharf.

FOR SALEM.

The Essex, capt. Ross, leaves Arch street wharf every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 10 o'clock, A. M.—Leaves Salem at 9 o'clock, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

COMMUNICATION.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in Edinburgh to his Friend in the United States.

The *Perpetual Motion* which the gentleman in Massachusetts seems to have discovered, will turn out, I will venture to assert, like all the rest, to come to a *stand still.* But I think, from the description, it is on the principle of a kind of clock that was invented above 20 years ago; one of them (not the original) was made by a Mr. Bryson of this city, in whose possession I have seen it 17 years ago. It is a spring clock, differing very little from a common clock, except in the pendulum. Instead of the pendulum, this machine has a plate of brass of about 12 inches long and 4 broad; this plate is suspended on two pivots, across the middle of its length, and in its surface is formed a groove, running zigzag from one end to the other. In the groove is placed a little ball of steel finely polished; and the plate is connected with the clockwork by cranks, in such a way, that first one end of it is a little elevated, and the ball being placed at the high end of the inclined plane, it runs down its crooked path (the groove), and on arriving at the bottom, the *momentum* it has acquired is sufficient to liberate a spring that raises the lower end of the plate, and reverses the inclination of the plane; the ball runs back the same course, and performs the same operation at the other end, and so the motion is continued. One descent of the ball is performed in 15 seconds; and the plate being connected with the seconds wheel, pushes round that wheel one-fourth of a revolution; consequently, the hand, that in a common clock makes 60 bounds in a minute, makes only four in this one. It is, after all, but a mere toy.

The application of steam to locomotive carriages is making some progress. We had a large working model of one exhibited lately by Burstall & Hill, engineers; it was on a scale of three inches to a foot, and performed very well. I hear also of one advertised to run between London and Southampton; but I have still great doubts of their general application on common roads: on rail roads they are found to answer to admiration.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

NEW YORK YEARLY MEETING.

Observing in the 334 number of the Friend, published by John Richardson, an erroneous statement of the occurrences which took place during the late yearly meeting of Friends, held at New York, it seems due to the public, and to that portion of the Society of Friends who are so falsely charged, to give a short account of the real transactions of that meeting, and of the conduct of both parties concerned.

Soon after the gathering of the yearly meeting on second day morning, Elias Hicks appeared in a powerful and impressive communication, setting forth, in a clear and perspicuous manner, the superior excellency of that holy religion which is founded on the revelation of the spirit of God over that which stands in the schemes, systems, and traditions of men, and so fully asserted his belief in the *Divinity of Christ, the Saviour,* that it might have put to silence all the cavilling of his enemies, for he positively, and unequivocally, declared him to be the *Son of God;* which produced a great solemnity over the meeting.

The Clerk, (Samuel Parsons) who had served in that station the last year, then opened the meeting for business, by calling over the names of the representatives which were appointed by the respective quarterly meetings, the reports from which had been forwarded to the clerk, in the usual manner. The next thing in the usual order would have been to read over the reports from the quarterly meetings, but instead of this, T. S. (a Friend from England) stood up and informed the meeting, that he then considered himself a member of that yearly meeting, as he had produced certificates from his own country, and he could not feel himself clear without entering his solemn protest against the meeting proceeding in the business while a number were present who had departed from the doctrines of the society, and had been regularly disowned therefor. H. H. a member of that yearly meeting, quickly followed him in his objections to proceeding with the business, dealing out the same anathemas on a number present, who (as he said) had departed from the doctrines of the christian religion. They were followed by several others of the orthodox party, as they are called, and were opposed by a much larger number, on the part of Friends, who asserted that there were none present but what were members of the society, and had an equal right to sit with themselves. As it was evident the class of people alluded to, were those present, who were members of the yearly meeting of Friends held in Philadelphia, the second Second day in the 4th mo. last, and as that yearly meeting had directed an epistle to the yearly meeting of New York, it was proposed by W. H. and urged by a number of Friends, the propriety of suspending the question now at issue, until it came regularly before them, and then decide whether they would acknowledge the yearly meeting of Friends in Philadelphia or not. One Friend proposed the question, whether they could acknowledge that yearly meeting in Philadelphia which had shut its doors against some of their members, or the other which had received and admitted them as brethren. Elias Hicks stated he had attended the late yearly meeting in Philadelphia (whose members were now attempted to be rejected) and that he had never attended a better yearly meeting—that it was composed of the great body of society—of the most effective men, the *very cream of society in those parts;* and suggested whether there would not be more propriety in acknowledging that yearly meeting than the small part of the members who had separated themselves from the body, and met afterwards in that capacity.

The orthodox members persisted in their resolution not to proceed with the business, and it was very evident this was a preconcerted plan to effect a separation in the meeting, for it was announced by a Friend who sat near the clerk's table, that he, the clerk, had not brought the book containing the minutes of the yearly meeting—but, as if purposely to deceive, had laid on the table a blank book of brown paper, and a few scraps of loose paper, on which he had written the names of the representatives, concealing the regular reports of the quarterly meetings.—He was repeatedly urged to proceed with the regular business, but manifesting a determination not to obey the prevailing sentiment of the meeting, the representatives, upon whom this duty devolved, were requested to name another clerk, which was immediately done—about this period also a proposition was made by one of the orthodox members, to adjourn the meeting and to retire to the basement story of the house; and when the newly nominated clerk made an essay to approach the table up the gallery steps, he was prevented by an orthodox minister, who spread his arms from side to side of the passage before him—he then made his way to the table over the gallery rail, with as little disturbance as was practicable on the occasion, and not heels over head, "as is falsely stated in the orthodox Friend." Neither did Elias Hicks "pull him over the gallery rail," as is also falsely asserted, but only moved his seat to make room for him to sit down. On the other side, G. J. a minister from England, rose with haste, and made for the table, stretching his hands towards the old clerk; what his design was, we cannot tell, unless it was to secure the books and papers as he might not be in the secret, and may not have known that the clerk had brought only a blank book. The old clerk had, for a considerable time, been on his feet, attempting to read a paper which he had before him, and which he assured the meeting did not contain an adjournment, but was prevented by a multitude of voices, opposed to his reading it without first informing the meeting what it contained—but this he did not do, but as he had assured them it was not a minute of adjournment, Elias Hicks requested the meeting to hear it, and then judge of its contents; but this they would not do, stating they had no confidence in the clerk. He, however, in the midst of noise and clamour, persisted in reading the paper, which could not be understood by the meeting at large, but was so understood by the orthodox part that, agreeably to the proposition previously made, they immediately rose and left the meeting, and finding the basement story of the house closed by the rightful owners, they withdrew to the medical hall, retaining the books and papers belonging to the meeting. That much excitement prevailed, and much unbecoming noise and clamour, especially among the youth in the galleries, took place on this extraordinary occasion, must readily be admitted by all; but that it is all chargeable to those who, in derision, they call the "Hicksites," we cannot admit—the orthodox are justly entitled to their full share. And, although we do not offer it as a palliative for the disorder that occurred, yet, when we reflect that human nature, when not strictly under the influence of divine grace, is subject to be acted upon by exciting causes, and often led into improprieties which, had not those causes existed, would never have occurred, and that such causes did exist in many of the quarters previous to the yearly meeting, will not be denied it was caused by the orthodox ministers, and especially those from England; denouncing all such as they apprehended differed from them in opinion, and promulgated doctrines themselves which the great body of society could not receive, or admit, as sound and consistent with the fundamental principles of our early Friends—hence, a spirit of division, dissention and discord, the natural fruits of such doctrine, prevailed in many places, and a large number being assembled in a yearly meeting capacity, under such feelings, together with the evidence then afforded that the orthodox party had concerted a plan to separate, all this conspired to increase the excitement, and no great marvel then, if some unbecoming conduct was the result of such a novel and unprecedented scene. We regret, however, that such impropriety of conduct can be justly imputed to Friends of either party, and we hope it may prove a watch-word in future, to cultivate a spirit of meekness and patience under the most trying circumstances.

The number that withdrew from the meeting was ascertained to be about 245, and but 233 entered the medical hall, including strangers, of which they had their full proportion. Those that remained with Friends, (after the strangers by request had gone out of the house,) at the close of the sitting, amounted to upwards of 700. We do not wish to exaggerate the numbers, but it was evident from the future sittings of the meeting, that not more than one-fourth of the members in attendance could have withdrawn with the orthodox; and from what we can learn of the state of Friends in the respective quarters, they may be estimated about in the same ratio. Being thus deprived of the regular book of minutes, and other papers belonging to the meeting, some little disadvantages occurred. Copies of the reports from the quarterly meetings, however, being procured, (except in two instances,) Friends were enabled to transact the business of the yearly meeting nearly in the usual manner; and during the several sittings thereof, which continued by adjournments till Seventh day at noon, a unison of sentiments became more and more apparent, and solemnity and weight more prevalent.—Epistles were addressed to all the yearly meetings on the continent, except the orthodox yearly meeting in Philadelphia, and one in general to their own members. It may be proper to state, that the women's yearly meeting also separated on the evening of the first day, and the orthodox, which were also the seceding party among them, aided by the British women, set up a separate meeting, and held their future sittings in an African methodist meeting-house. We have heard but little of what either the women or men, at their separate meetings, have done; but we learn they continued in session for eight days, and shall wait to judge of their works by the fruits they produce. As a specimen of this, however, we understand that at the monthly meeting of New York, the fourth day following the yearly meeting, a large number of them attended, and endeavored to enforce some of the conclusions of their late councils on that meeting, but they were firmly rejected by the great body of the members, and withdrew, receding by themselves, adjourned to meet at another time. A similar attempt, we learn, was also made at the monthly meeting of Flushing the day following, but with as little success. Although it is apprehended *Friends* will be able, in most places throughout that yearly meeting, by a great majority of numbers, to retain their meeting-houses, yet we are glad to have it in our power to state, that the monthly meeting of New York has appointed a committee to stand ready to make an amicable and equitable adjustment of the property, heretofore held in common with those who have seceded from them; and had the same disposition for accommodation been manifested on the part of the orthodox members, it is probable they would not have been under the necessity of retiring either to a medical college or an African meeting-house.

Our limits will not allow us to take much notice of the positions taken in "the Friend," and the odium they have endeavored to cast upon us; but we can scarcely forbear smiling at some editorial remarks in the number we have quoted, and the congratulatory strain in which the editor seems to soothe his readers, that the yearly meetings of Virginia, North Carolina, Ohio, Indiana, and Pennsylvania, have joined together, (as he says,) "in disclaiming the doctrines held by Elias Hicks and his followers."—Let not the editor deceive himself and his readers, but let him tell the whole truth, that, (except Virginia and Carolina, which we know but little about,) only a small minority of the members of those yearly meetings have joined in this unchristian work of proscription and excommunication. But the light of truth is rapidly spreading in most places among Friends, and will, in a little time, shake the pillars of assumed orthodoxy, and will produce an emancipation from this yoke of bondage, which will truly "cheer the faithful and tried members of the church of Christ throughout the society." The editor also congratulates himself that "the sound part of society in New York is now released from the yoke under which it has so long groaned"—and that the followers, (as they in derision call Friends,) "of that misguided man, will soon be forced to see their situation in its true light, as that of separatists and seceders, not only from the faith and discipline, but from the great body also of the society of Friends."—We read of some formerly that could not endure sound doctrine, and by recurring to the public meetings held in New York during the yearly meeting, we find that such are to be found in the present day. At these meetings, where Elias Hicks and Thos. Wetherald, an eminent minister from Washington, attended, the houses were crowded to overflowing, and the powerful ministry of those two devoted servants had a reaching effect on the assembled multitude; which being observed by some of the orthodox and English ministers, there in attendance, they endeavored to lay waste, by holding up a contrary doctrine, evidently offensive to the whole assembly, except the few devoted to their cause.—That notwithstanding the hue and cry of the orthodox party, both from the press and the pulpit, against that aged and devoted servant in the cause of truth, he is now about to enter on an extensive religious visit, it is evident the hearts of the great mass of the people are with him, and his doctrine will rest as the dew, and distil as the small rain upon the tender plant, and be as bread cast upon the waters, which shall be found after many days.

If those persons who have given the statement in the Friend to which this is a reply, will give their names, we will then give the names of divers persons who will vouch for the correctness of the above. AN EYE WITNESS.

The division existing in the long united and peaceful Society of Friends being of public notoriety, we deem an apology necessary for the following report of a police case which has grown out of this unhappy circumstance.

On the 3d instant the Mayor issued a warrant for the apprehension of Edmund Shotwell, Joseph Lukens, Charles Middleton, Benj Beard and Morris Hopkins, (the two latter coloured men,) "*to answer the Commonwealth on a charge founded on the affirmation and information of Jeremiah Willetts and others, with tumultuously assembling, and committing a breach of the public peace, by forcibly pulling down a portion of the brick wall around the Friends (western) Burying ground.*"

Wednesday last, at half past three o'clock, was fixed for a hearing at the Mayor's Office, which was extensively crowded.

Jeremiah Willetts, Edward Randolph, John Lippincott, all members of the meeting in Key's Alley, and Samuel Stokes, who resided on, and has the care of, the Burial ground, were severally examined on the part of the prosecution. It appeared from Willett's evidence, that on Saturday morning last, he went out to the ground, and found the defendants engaged in making an opening in the wall, on the west side, immediately opposite the old gate—that the frame and doors of a gate, ready to be put up in the opening, were lying near it—that he demanded of the workmen their names, which were promptly given, as well as the authority under which they acted.

After calling on numbers of his friends in the city, and conversing with them, as he stated, on the case, he laid his information before the Mayor.

Samuel Stokes said, that when operations were commenced on the wall, he went and informed all the members of the Committee by whose direction he acts and at whose orders he bade the workmen to desist. He thought that placing a gate in the west end would rather be an advantage than an injury, and had long been of the opinion that it would be a convenience.—Said that on several occasions the lock on the eastern gate had been taken off, and interments been made by the Green street members—that a new lock had been put on by them, of which one key was given to him and another kept by them.

The substance of the testimony of Edward Randolph and John Lippincott was, that Green street Monthly Meeting had been dissolved or laid down by the Philadelphia Quarterly Meeting, and its members attached to the Northern District Monthly Meeting held in Keys Alley.—That of course the authority of the Committee appointed by Green street meeting to grant orders for interments ceased on that meeting being laid down—and that the Committee of the Keys Alley meeting now has the right of granting such orders, which can be obtained by the Green street people whenever necessary.

It appears that to have this authority of the Keys Alley meeting recognized by the Green street people, an early effort was made, as Edward Randolph stated that soon after the meeting was laid down, he called on a member of that meeting and tendered an order for the interment of the remains of his deceased daughter, which he declined accepting, saying the requisite arrangement had been made, or words to this effect.

On the part of the defendants it was alleged that the monthly meeting of Green street still existed, and was recognized as a constituent branch of Abington Quarterly meeting—that the validity of the act of the Philadelphia Quarterly meeting, so called, discarding the monthly meeting of Green street and attaching its members to Keys Alley meeting, was denied. That the Sexton at the Burial ground had been forbidden to suffer interments to be made by order of the usual committee of Green street monthly meeting—that in consequence, distressing and vexatious difficulties had been experienced at the grave yard, by the locking of the gate and the refusal of the sexton to open it for the purpose of the burial of their deceased—that, in short, they were refused the exercise of their vested rights, except on the condition dictated by the Keys Alley meeting, which was submission to its supremacy.

The deed conveying the burial ground to fifteen persons, in trust for the common use and benefit of the five Monthly Meetings in Philadelphia, including that held at Green street, was read.—The present congregation claim to be this identical Green street Monthly Meeting, and occupying the same meeting house that they have always done.

An extract from the minutes of the Green Street Monthly Meeting was also read, appointing a Committee to ask of the Trustees just mentioned, relief from the obstructions thrown in the way of their use of the burial ground, in common with the other Monthly Meetings. A document was then read, signed by Benjamin Tucker, Gabriel Middleton, William Abbott, William Yardley and James Martin, five of the aforesaid Trustees, authorizing this Committee to have a gate, &c. erected at the west end of the burial ground, to enable the Monthly Meeting of Green Street, peaceably and quietly to enter, and use the said ground as a burial place in common with the other four Monthly Meetings. Under this authority the defendants acted, being employed by the Committee to erect the gate, and the Trustees being tenants in common for the use of the five Monthly Meetings, it was claimed as a good and legal authority, and it was alleged would have been so, if granted by only one of the Trustees. It was also alleged, that the "laying down" of Green Street Meeting, by what is termed Philadelphia Quarterly Meeting, was, to use the words of the counsel, "a bagatelle," and that "all the Quarterly and Yearly Meetings in the Union" could not divest the congregation at Green Street, of their vested right, in common with the other Monthly Meetings, in the burial ground in question.

Not a tittle of the evidence, in our opinion, went to prove "*a tumultuously assembling, and committing a breach of the public peace.*" On the contrary, it appeared that the opening in the wall was made in broad day light—that the persons employed were altogether civil, not only to Mr. J. Willetts, but to every one else—that there was no mob, no riot, no tumult, no disturbance of the peace. To our astonishment, however, the mayor, for reasons best known to himself, demanded that Edmund Shotwell, Joseph Lukens and Charles Middleton, should bind themselves in the sum of $500 each, and the coloured men each in a small sum, with surety for a like small amount, to keep the peace until the next mayne's court. Edmund Shotwell having obtained permission to speak, told the mayor he was not sensible of having broken the peace, and therefore could not conscientiously enter into the bonds required. So answered Joseph Lukens and Charles Middleton. The mayor then ordered all three, together with the coloured men, to be committed to prison, to which they were escorted by high constable Garrigues, and a large number of their fellow citizens. It is worthy of remark, that although the defendants were charged with "*tumultuously assembling and committing a breach of the public peace,*" *that ground* was abandoned, and the prisoners only asked to enter into bonds for their *future* good conduct.

Counsel for plaintiff, John Warta, for defendant Thomas Ritters.—*Sat. Morn. Herald, June 7.*

[A Habeas Corpus has been issued in this case, and a hearing was had before Judge King, last Second Day, which occupied the Judge from 8 until 1 o'clock, and was then adjourned for one week. As that correct and able Stenographer, M. T. C. Gould, has been employed to take down the testimony, we hope to be able soon to lay the whole of this novel and deeply interesting case, in which the principles of religious and civil liberties of the citizens of this commonweal are involved, before the public.]

LATE FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, June 7.—By the new packet ship St. George, Capt. Taulman, arrived last evening from Liverpool, London dates to the 5th, and Liverpool to the 6th of May, inclusive, have been received.

The Porte is forming a large army between the Danube and Constantinople. It is estimated at 170,000 men, of which 40,000 are regulars. This great mass is moving to the Danube.

It is stated that the late arrivals at London of East India ships, from Bengal, have brought about £300,000 in silver, and that a large sum in addition, making to the amount of more than £1,000,0000 sterling, may shortly be expected from the same quarter.

Billing's Liverpool Advertiser of the 6th says—"The accounts from the East are this week of a very pacific character, and the impression has begun to prevail that hostilities will not, after all, take place between Russia and Turkey. The advices from the British Ambassador at Vienna represent, that the councils of the three Allied Powers are again in accordance, with regard to the conduct to be pursued towards Turkey. This does not go to the extent of assuring us that Russia will not occupy the provinces north of the Danube, but it at least shows that the Emperor must have given a positive pledge not to pursue hostilities for the purpose of conquest."

A rumour prevailed at the west end of the town yesterday, (to which, however, we do not attach the least credit,) that Earl Grey was to come into power immediately, and to have the Bureau of the Foreign Department.

The latest accounts from Lisbon, through Oporto, of the date of the 21st, from the latter place, state that Don Miguel has evinced signs of a better disposition; that he had ceased to be under the influence of the Queen mother, having wholly separated, and gone to reside at the palace of Bemposta, while the Queen remained in that of Queluz. The obnoxious Bastos had been removed from the office of Intendant of Police, and an individual of more moderate character, of the name of Barrata, had been appointed in his stead.

Brussels papers of the 3d ult. state that the Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Isles has declared the harbours of Navarino and Modon in a state of blockade.

The plague has broken out among the Egyptian troops in Modon.

The London Sun of the 5th, contains a long editorial article respecting the Corn Bill, of which the following is the first paragraph.—"Various unsuccessful attempts have been made to introduce alterations in the Corn Bill, proposed by Ministers, most of which we conceive to be injudicious, and we sincerely rejoice therefore, that they have generally been frustrated by large majorities. The two rival parties on this question naturally propose opposite schemes.—The one party is for lowering the duty; the other is for raising it. But it is expedient to steer a middle course between these as between all extremes."

Shocks of an earthquake were felt at Rome and Florence, on the night of the 10th April. They were more violent and of longer duration in the latter capital, but without any bad consequences. At Forli there were 18 shocks in four days. The same phenomena terrified the inhabitants of Ancona, Pesaro and Sinigaglia.

Mr. Charles Kemble has accepted an offer to go to America at the conclusion of the present season; and Mr. Harris, it is understood, will resume the management of Covent Garden Theatre.

It is reported that Sir James Kemp, Governor of Halifax, will succeed the Earl of Dalhousie as Governor of Lower Canada.

The French troops have evacuated Pampeluna, and are about to evacuate St. Sebastian. After this, Cadiz and Urgel will alone remain in possession of France.

The St. Petersburgh Gazette, of the 15th April, makes no allusion whatever to the military preparations of Russia, nor to the intended departure of the Emperor from his capital.

Letters from Corfu, of the 5th of April, announce the arrival of the English ships of the line, Wellesley, Revenge, and Ocean, which have landed 6000 British troops, whom they took on board at Lisbon and Gibraltar.

An article from Malta, says "a conspiracy has been discovered among the Greek troops, sent by Count Capo D'Istria to occupy Carabusa; the object of this conspiracy was to massacre the English and French who were with them. Sir Thomas Staina has caused the guilty to be arrested and thrown into prison, where a great quantity of goods, the produce of piracy, has been discovered.

By an account laid before Parliament, the Portuguese government stands indebted to England £132,581, for the expenses of the armament sent out for the purpose of defending it against the threatened invasion of Spain.

The French Minister of Marine in the course of his observations relative to Greece, on Friday, stated that the French naval force in the Mediterranean, was actively engaged in rescuing the Greek slaves taken from the Morea; and that on the very day of the debate he had received a despatch, by which he was informed that one single vessel had saved 437 of those wretched captives. This announcement was received with loud cheering.

The bill to repeal the Test act, had passed both houses of Parliament, but it appears had not yet received the royal sanction, and a rumour prevailed that the king did not approve of the measure. The New Times of the 5th, asserts that the King resolved at first to refuse his assent, and it was not until the Ministers one and all tendered their resignations, that his Majesty agreed to give the subject a re-consideration.

Considerable disappointment has been excited in Ireland, by the postponement of the Catholic Question; but there is nothing like displeasure entertained, as the Roman Catholics thought that the postponement would tend to the completion of the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts.

The Dublin Evening Mail says—"Lord Uxbridge and Lord William Paget left town lately, at a few minutes' notice, for the purpose of voting *against* the Roman Catholic question."

The French troops are slowly evacuating Spain, and Don Miguel is quiet in Portugal.

Accounts from Catalonia state that since the King's departure, the Aggraviados have re-appeared in considerable numbers in the vicinity of Gerona, Reuss, and even in the Valencia, in spite of the numerous garrisons of troops of the line, who are performing a very active and troublesome service to maintain tranquility.

The London Sun says—a private letter from Paris, from a quarter of high authority, states that a negociation will be opened with the Porte immediately, as an express had arrived at Paris from the French and Russian Ambassadors at Corfu, requiring the immediate presence of Mr. Stratford Canning, and some important and favourable despatches had been received by the Russian Ambassador from St. Petersburg. It was also expected that the Austrian and Prussian Ambassadors would repair to Corfu. The belief was that peace would be preserved.

The Nuremburg Correspondent says, the rise of the funds at Vienna is owing to the news that the Morea is to be evacuated by the Egyptian troops. The Pacha is said to have at length consented to the return of his son. This concession was considered at Vienna, as an important step towards the pacification of the East, and consequently the attainment of the object of the treaty of London.

On the 2d of May, the Bill for the repeal of the Corporation and Test Acts, which had been returned from the House of Lords with some slight amendments, was taken up in the House of Commons, and after a few explanations, the amendments were concurred in. The Bill now only wants the Royal sanction to become a law—The following is the test as now required by the bill, instead of the Sacramental Test:—

"*I, A B,* do solemnly *and sincerely, in the presence of God, profess, testify, and declare, upon the true faith of a Christian,* that I will never exercise any power, authority, or influence which I may possess by virtue of the office of ——, to injure or weaken the Protestant Church as it is by law established *in England,* or to disturb *the said Church, or the Bishops and Clergy of the said Church,* in the possession *of any rights or privileges to which such Church, or the said Bishops and Clergy, are, or may be,* by law entitled."

The Catholic question is likely again to occupy the deliberations of parliament. Sir Francis Burdett was to bring it forward on the 8th of May.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has announced to the House of Commons the fixed determination of the government to give to the country the security of a currency founded on the precious metals, and to carry the law for the extinction of small notes into full effect.

LIVERPOOL, May 5.

The *Jessie* is ready to sail for New York with between two and three hundred Emigrants, and the *St. George,* for the same city, with upwards of one hundred and sixty.

The *Hugh Johnston* sailed hence on Thursday for New York with upwards of 200 emigrants on board. Among them were several farmers from the inland counties, who, with their families and capital, intend to try their fortunes in the new world. The bulk of the emigrants were agricultural laborers and their families, who have deported at the expense of their parishes: they were chiefly from Essex and Kent.—The number of Emigrants to British America are few, compared with that which is proceeding to the United States.

A PEACEFUL OMEN.

A London morning paper states that Sir John Macrae, who received the honor of knighthood from the king at the late levee, requested, as a particular favor, that the ceremony might be performed with the Duke of Wellington's sword. His Grace, who was near his Majesty at the time, was applied to for the loan of his sword, which the noble Duke acceded to; but strange to relate, after every exertion, it was found impossible to get it out of the scabbard! Sir John was obliged to be knighted with the Earl of Warwick's sword.

ROYAL AMUSEMENTS.

Louis XVI. was an excellent locksmith; Ferdinand the beloved is famous for his embroidery of petticoats. The present Emperor of Austria is said to make the best sealing-wax in Europe. He examines, with care, the seal of every letter brought him, and is delighted when he can say, as he generally does, "My own wax is better than that!" It is a pity that the employments of Kings are not always as innocent. Ferdinand would have no doubt made an excellent linen draper's shopman, had he been placed where nature designed him to be fixed; and the representative of the Cæsars would have made an excellent managing clerk in the house of certain wholesale stationers.

The King of Prussia has ordered the Count de Lohenstal, convicted of assassination in a late duel, to be imprisoned, for life, and deprived of all his honors—others concerned have been sentenced to confinement for various periods, among them the Count's second, Poppe, who is popped into durance for twenty-five years.

Of fifty years, during which Lord Collingwood served in the British navy, about 44 were passed in active employment, chiefly abroad; from 1793 until his death in 1810, he was only one year in England, and the remainder of the time employed in blockades; on one occasion, he actually kept the sea for the space of 22 months, without once dropping his anchor.

The spirit of economy and retrenchment has made rapid strides, not only in Christian Kingdoms and Christian Governments, but even in Mahometan Countries. At Constantinople the Sultan has established a Committee of Retrenchment, and has begun with the reformation of his own Harem. The expenses of his host of Sultanas have been greatly curtailed, and the Treasurer of his Palace dismissed for not having introduced sufficient order into his department. The black Eunuchs of the Seraglio appear to have been extremely successful in levying contributions to an enormous amount. These they have been compelled to disgorge. Confiscation has gone hand in hand with retrenchment, and has been so effectual, that within two months an immense sum has been brought into the treasury.—The amount has been stated at 400 millions of dollars, but this must be an exaggeration. The Sultan, were this the fact, would possess the sinews of war to a greater extent than any other Potentate in Europe.

THE EVENING POST.

OFFICE No. 112 CHESNUT STREET.

$2 PER ANNUM—IN ADVANCE.

All subscriptions, if not paid within the year, will be charged $3—and $1 25 for six months.

BROAD STREET.

This street is the most spacious and from its elevated situation, the most beautiful street in our city; and would be rendered superior to any street of any city in this or any other country, by the adoption of the following plan: The street is 113 feet in width—let the pavement to the curb be 53 feet wide; the pavements within the curbs on each side 30 feet wide—plant double rows of trees on the pavement, similar to those before Independence Square. In a very short time this would form a splendid promenade.

We have been furnished the following statement of the quantity of *hose* used by the invaluable FIRE COMPANIES of our city, and the probable number of men engaged in this service.

19 Hose Companies, carrying each 1100 feet,	14,300
28 Engine Companies, (with tenders), each 250 feet,	7,000
3 Combined Apparatus, each 1300 feet,	3,900
Whole quantity of hose,	25,200 ft.

Allowing the moderate calculation of 40 members, to each company the aggregate amount of *active firemen* will be 1760.

STRAITS OF MAGELLAN.

A writer in the Baltimore Gazette, briefly recommends to the Secretary of the Navy the employment of one of our national vessels, for instance, the Dolphin, now at Callao, to survey the Straits of Magellan, between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. These straits we believe, have never been thoroughly explored; though some vessels, in making passages from the Atlantic to the Pacific, have ventured through them at certain seasons, and in favourable weather, rather than proceed further south in order to double Cape Horn. Doubtless there are safe ship channels through these straits; but there is no safety in the attempt to navigate them, without better and than is afforded by a deep sea lead. An accurate survey of these narrows, resulting in the publication of a chart that might be relied on, would materially benefit our commerce to the South Seas. Much of the distance now necessarily traversed, in order to clear the stormy extremities of the southern headlands, might in that case be avoided. Scarcely a vessel doubles Cape Horn, without suffering some injury from stress of weather, often even encountering shipwreck; and if there exist a smooth inland sea, or an intermediate passage that can be navigated without peril, between the coasts of Patagonia and Terra del Fuego, the knowledge of such a fact is highly important; and to no part of the world more so than to the United States. It is therefore sincerely to be desired, that the suggestion above alluded to, may be duly taken into consideration by the competent authorities.

A large Steam-Boat and a long River.

Our passage up the Mississippi forms an epoch in the history of navigation. It was an enterprise of the boldest and most extraordinary nature; probably unparalleled.—Never before did a steamboat ascend a river *twenty-two thousand* miles above its mouth. The vessel which conveyed us was the Virginia, of one hundred and eighteen feet long, and twenty-two wide, drawing six feet water, and of *two thousand tons burthen.*—*Beltrami's Pilgrimage in America.*

EARTHQUAKES.

It is remarkable rather than singular, that at the time when Basse Terre in Guadaloupe was swallowed up by an earthquake, a slight shock was also felt at Rome, and about the same time an extraordinary motion of the sea was felt in the English Channel, in so great a degree that several outward bound vessels could not proceed westward of the Lizard, and were obliged to put back into Plymouth Sound. This motion lasted for eight or ten days—the tide rose to the height of nineteen feet, and produced a terrific burst on the Breakwater, several feet above the crane-heads.

DREADFUL HAIL STORM.

The neighborhood of Darville, in Dinwiddie, Va. was visited on Friday, the 30th ult. by one of the severest hail storms within the memory of the oldest inhabitant.

Shocking Depravity.—The Western Carolinian gives the particulars of an unparalleled instance of wickedness, which we cannot repeat. It involves two sisters and their brother in the crimes of incest and murder. The mother of the child killed, is only between thirteen and fourteen years of age. The older sister was the executioner—being compelled thereto by the threats of the inhuman brother. The latter had lately been married to a respectable young lady. The scene of this complicated crime, is Lincoln county, N. C.

Our Legislature has repealed the law prohibiting the imprisonment of females for debt. This is a most ungallant act. One good bachelor—Mr. Shepard—lifted up his voice against it, for which the ladies owe him thanks. Several married men, we perceive, spoke of the propensity of females to contract debts which they were unable or unwilling to pay. They are *crusty* husbands, we will warrant. It is to be hoped that their wives will make them suffer for it when they get home.—*Conn. paper.*

The Vases presented to the late Gov. Clinton by the merchants of New York, as a proof of their respect for his talents and character, and their sense of his great public services, were sold at auction on Tuesday, at Albany, for the sum of *six hundred dollars*. The original price of them was 3000 dollars.

With the highest pleasure we announce that the Grand Lodge have taken the VASES from the gentleman (Anthony Blanchard of this city) who purchased them, and resolved to present them to the family of De Witt Clinton. This is a noble act, and will redound to their honour eternally.

We are informed that Mr. Blanchard was offered two thousand dollars for them, by a person who wished to send them to London. But Mr. B. magnanimously refused, and thereby saved the country from disgrace.

LEAD MINES ON FEVER RIVER.

The tract of country in which these mines are located, on the Upper Mississippi, extends, it is said, one hundred miles from north to south, and about fifty miles east and west—or into the interior of the river. They are probably the richest in the world. They are at present leased by the general government, and one tenth of their produce paid as a rent. But very partial discoveries, it is to be presumed, have yet been made of these immense treasures. In 1825, there were but 100 miners at work; in 1827 there were 1600.

At the Circuit Court for the county of Saratoga, held at Ballston Spa, last week, his honor Judge Williams presiding, was tried the cause of Elijah House, against John Hubbs, for slander in charging plaintiff with keeping false books, as a merchant. The defendant attempted to prove the truth of the charge, but failed. Verdict for the plaintiff 1080 dollars.

Messrs. Thorp and Sprague, and Jason Parker & Co. proprietors of lines of stages, running west from Albany, have formed a new line of stages between Albany and Buffalo, which they denominate the Telegraph. It carries the Mail with but six passengers, and travels night and day, stopping only at the stage houses, excepting, at Albany, Utica and Buffalo. They commenced running last week, and the distance between Albany and Utica, 96 miles was performed in eleven hours.

It is officially stated in the Savannah Georgian of the 29th ult. that "a recent discovery has been made in the interior of South Carolina, that the one and two dollar bills of the Bank of the State of Georgia have been altered to represent $20, 50 and $100. Although the alteration is badly executed, yet, they are sufficiently well done to impose upon those who are not familiarly and well acquainted with the device and appearance of a genuine bill, and who are not *careful to examine them.*"

NEW INVENTION.

Mr. Pliny Weller, of York, Livingston county, has invented and put in operation, a machine for making barrel staves, which takes them from the log, and prepares them for the truss hoop. It will, with the attendance of a man and one boy, dress 3600 staves per day. A day's labor in the usual way is, we understand, 200.—The value of this invention in a country where so many barrels are used, must be immense.—*Rochester Observer.*

Daring Outrage.—On Monday the 2d inst. a black man by the name of Thomas Whittenton, was committed to prison, in this Borough, by Justice Trimble, of Birmingham township, charged with an attempt to violate a young lady, about sixteen years of age. She was, however, fortunately rescued from the hands of the villain, before the object of his design could be perpetrated, by a person who happened to pass that way. We forbear to make any comment on this daring outrage, as we have no doubt, he will receive the just punishment which the law inflicts for an attempt so atrocious.—*Upland (Chester) Union.*

A duel was fought some days ago, on an Island, near the village of Ogdensburgh, between two British officers. It is said three shots were exchanged, when one of the parties being severely wounded, was borne off by his friends to Canada. The other came to Ogdensburgh, where he was arrested, and is to take his trial for the offence at the court now sitting at that place.

Water Works.—The Manhattan Company are substituting iron pipes, for logs, through which water may be conveyed in sufficient quantities to all who wish to be supplied, within the sphere of their operations. A great improvement has also been made by the construction of secondary reservoirs, near the grand one, which in case of fires can throw the whole volume of water in the requisite direction.

From the New-Haven (Conn.) Journal.

Telescope for Yale College.—We are informed that Dolland, of London, one of the most distinguished artists of the age, is constructing an Achromatic Teloscope for Yale College, of such size and power, as will render it no small acquisition to the scientific apparatus of the Institution. It has a focal distance of ten feet, and an aperture of five inches: and, as appears from a description already forwarded by the artist, it will afford a most commanding and magnificent view of the planets. The prime cost is 200 guineas; but the friends of science will be gratified to learn, that the expense is defrayed without drawing upon the scanty funds of the Institution, the instrument being the donation of an individual, already known as one of the most distinguished benefactors of the College.

From the New York Journal of Commerce of yesterday we extract the following:

By recent information from South America we learn that Mr. Tudor, late Consul of the United States at Lima, and at present our Charge d'Affairs at the Court of Brazil, has been employing his leisure hours in Lima in writing a work on Peru. We shall look for it with some interest, especially as it is said to be historical in its character. Few countries afford a finer or more various field for the historian than Peru, presenting as it does, the beautiful simplicity of its original inhabitants, under the paternal sceptre of its ancient Incas, the children of the Sun; then, the sudden and bloody invasion of Pizarro, and the vain struggles of a noble people for liberty; then the long period of Spanish avarice and oppression; and finally, the horrors and vicissitudes of a revolutionary contest, ending in the birth of a free nation, placed among the most magnificent scenery of nature, and containing in itself all the elements of political greatness.

Any Peas, Strawberries, Oranges, or Ashes.

Great complaints are making among house keepers at a new species of tax, in being compelled to keep a servant for the special purpose of answering the repeated raps, and calls at the door in the line of the above articles. It is a grievance—why not cry their articles without disturbing families by pressing solicitations?

The recent proposal of the Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland Steam Navigation Company, offering a premium of one hundred dollars for the most approved plan of a steamboat combining the modern improvements,—has excited the attention of architects; and the Company has now in its office twelve *models* and several drafts. A committee of scientific and practical men has been appointed by the board, to whom the models and drafts have been referred.

The New York Mercantile says:—"A gentleman of this city has received a copy of the Duke of SAXE WEIMAR'S Tour through the United States and Canada, in 1826, printed at Weimar, the present year. It is an imperial octavo volume, of about 700 pages, embellished with a portrait of the author, with correct views of the Capitol at Washington, of the Schuylkill Water Works, near Philadelphia, the safety barges on the North River, &c. and several maps including those of the cities of New York, Philadelphia, and Pittsburgh. The work will probably be soon translated and published in this country. In the list of subscribers, we observe all the monarchs of Europe.

EPITOME OF NEWS.

The books for the stock of the American Hotel, to be erected in Walnut street, are now open at the store of Mr. Robert Donlver, 110 Walnut street, and will continue open until the whole is sold. It is to be sold in shares of five hundred dollars each.

The President of the United States has appointed WILLIAM CLARK of the state of Pennsylvania, Treasurer of the United States, in the room of Judge Savage, who declined to accept.

Ninety-two persons were committed, convicted, or bound over for trial, by the Mayor, during last week. Of the whites, 61 were men, 12 women, and 10 boys—of the blacks, 7 men and 2 boys.

About 5 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, a sail boat was upset, in a sudden squall, in the Delaware, near Kaighn's Point. There were four young men in the boat; all of whom had the good fortune to cling to her until they were taken off by some persons in a boat near them.

A man named Samuel Broadfield, employed by Mr. Dougherty, in Laurel street, as an ostler, returned on Saturday evening to the stable in a state of intoxication, he was carefully disposed upon the floor, but on Monday morning he was found a corpse.

Two attempts were made, on Tuesday night, to set fire to a Blacksmith's shop, in Eighth street near Arch, occupied by AMOS HOWELL.

Messrs. Webster, Wirt, Wall, Wood, Frelinghuysen, and Vroom, have been employed as Counsel for N. Jersey, to conduct the suit in the Supreme Court of the United States, against the State of New York, relative to the long disputed boundary between the two states.

On Monday afternoon a young man who went into the store of Mr. Cave, druggist, at the corner of Sixth and Market streets, disputed about the price of an article in such a style, as to induce one of the young men in attendance to order him out of the store. He did leave the store, but he first broke a porter bottle over the young man's head. He was pursued and overtaken. The wounds received by Mr. Cave's young man are serious, but, we understand not, dangerous.

The public are directed to be cautious in taking $10 of the North River Bank, as the $2 of that bank are altered to $10. The execution of the fraud is most ingenious.

In the NEW-YORK COURT OF SESSIONS, on Saturday, the notorious DAVID WARK was sentenced to imprisonment at hard labour for 10 years.

Com. Porter. At the latest accounts, this gallant officer was at Vera Cruz, making every effort to get to sea.—Expectations were formed of his doing something of importance, as soon as an opportunity offered.

Charleston, S. C. May 26.—Peter Vaught, Esq. Tax Collector for Horry and All Saints, was robbed a few nights since, in Georgetown, while on his way, with his returns, to this city.

The Quarantine regulations of the port of Philadelphia went into operation on Monday last.

The election for Governor and Members of the State Legislature takes place in Kentucky on the 4th of August next.

O that I had wings like a dove! Mr. James Smith is exhibiting a *Steam* flying machine at New York. We fear the gentleman's imagination is a little vapourish.

The Editor of the Albany Daily Advertiser has been sentenced to pay damages to the amount of $5,750, for publishing a libel against John Cramer, Esq. by which J. C. lost his election last year. The libel was contained in a communication, but the Editors refused to give up the name of the author.

We learn that the proceeds of the sale of the property of De Witt Clinton, are sufficient to satisfy the judgment.—Nothing is left but some carriages, which would probably bring about $200.—*Alb. D. Adv.*

Mr. Cooper, the celebrated author of the *Pilot*, the *Prairie*, the *Red Rover*, &c. is said to have in the press a work of an entirely new character. It is to be called *Notions of the Americans, picked up by a Travelling Bachelor.*

A quarry of oil-stone has been discovered in Perry co. Ohio, said to be superior to the best Turkey oil-stones, for sharpening razors, &c.

A large boat recently arrived at Pittsburgh, with a load of merchandize from New York.—The goods were twenty days on their passage, and cost one dollar and eighty-seven cents per hundred for transportation.

The directors of the State Bank of North Carolina have resolved to make no dividend and discount no notes, until they are able to meet all demands against it with specie.

Letters from Havana to the 24th ult. mention that an epidemic of the nature of an influenza, had broken out there, and two-thirds of the inhabitants had been attacked with it, although it had proved fatal but in few cases.

In sinking a well in Twiggs county, Georgia, coal has been found. It is said to ignite easily and to possess the properties common to the coal of England.

The Emperor of China, by a late edict, severely censures his Sheriffs for their frequent *mistakes* in executing one prisoner instead of another, as described in the death warrant, and cautions them against such mistakes in future.

The Kennebunk Gazette gives a list of thirty-three newspapers in the state of Maine, two of which, the Advertiser and Argus at Portland, are published semi-weekly. Twenty-five are political papers. Six are religious papers, and two literary. All but three of these journals have been established within the last twenty years.

During the *storm* at BALTIMORE, on Wednesday night, the lightning struck in 17 different places. From an account in the BOSTON GAZETTE, that city experienced a similar visitation on the same evening.—A morning paper thinks it worthy of note that the intermediate cities should have escaped.

A hungry bear attacked a young heifer at Ellsworth, Me. about the 1st inst. in the day time, and nearly killed her before he was discovered.

On Friday night, while the steamboat Macdonough was on her passage to Hartford, a passenger, Col. Waters, of Colchester, Conn. in a state of mental derangement, jumped overboard and was drowned.—Some of his family who accompanied him, were witnesses of the distressing scene.

Mr. Isaac Watkins, of Canajoharie, in this state, was instantly killed, on board a canal boat, passing under a bridge, at Tonawanta, on Saturday night 31st ult.

The wife of Mr. Isaiah Eaton of Boston, gave birth last Tuesday, to three fine children, a boy and two girls. The boy weighs about six pounds, and the girls five pounds each. This makes an addition of four youngsters to Mr. Eaton's family within one year.

Capt. Titcomb, at Boston, from Calcutta, reports that, on the 6th of April, Cape of Good Hope, N. N. E. 100 miles, he saw several large islands of ice.

A Western paper says, "that a package, franked by a member of Congress from Kentucky, was lately discovered by the Post Master, at the Lower Blue Licks, to contain a new *gingham frock pattern*, which he was sending home."

The past winter of Georgia has afforded a truly extraordinary season. There is in the rear of the Districts Office, Savannah, a Pumphin Vine, of the first year's growth, which bore during the whole summer, still remains green, and furthermore, has from that time to this, constantly yielded fruit.

A bill for choosing electors of President and Vice President by a general ticket, has passed the Senate of Massachusetts, by nearly a unanimous vote, and ordered to a third reading.

Deaths in Charleston, S. C. during the week ending on the 1st inst. viz: 16—8 whites, and 8 blacks.

Deaths in Washington, D. C. during the month of May—Total 17—Adults 11—Children six.

There were 68 deaths during last week in New York—viz: 24 men, 16 women, 13 boys, and 15 girls.

The number of deaths in Baltimore last week amount to 26—14 of whom were males, and 12 females.

The Post.

PHILADELPHIA.

SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1828.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The communication from our friend the *Milford Bard*, is received. We cordially reciprocate his good wishes.

We are pleased to hear again from *Cordelia*. Her long absence from our columns has been a subject of regret to several of her admirers.

Lines, To ——, by L. S. of Washington, are on file, for publication.

The writer of *Sketch to Mary*, has a share of poetic feeling, but he must learn to avoid that confusion and redundance of imagery, which characterize his present communication, before he can expect to see his productions in print.

Lines, by Tremont, are not so good as might be expected from him.

If *Senex* desires us to examine his communications, he must discontinue defacing his MSS. We cannot afford to lose our eyes in deciphering an article which the writer has been at particular pains to disfigure.

ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS.

There is a season in the age of a country, when the fine arts can only be known by name, or appreciated by the influence they exercise upon other people; and when, whatever may be the amount of genius, there will be no adequate reward for *its exercise*, either in judicious applause, or pecuniary remuneration, for the exercise of talents thereupon.

In such a stage, there have always been found persons imbued with a strong love for the arts, and a noble desire to see them fostered, and exercising that influence upon public feelings and taste, and through them upon public manners, which, under proper regulations, and in proper seasons they are eminently calculated to effect. These pioneers rarely see their work accomplished; they labour against the influence of previous circumstances, which must operate against the consummation of their good views in their own time; although they create other circumstances which tend to induce the end they desire, in a period beyond their anticipations. This seed of taste must rest in the soil for a period; it must rise green, grow, and blossom, demanding the culturing care of man, and the blessed influences of heaven's dews, before it can bring forth its promised fruit. Yet every stage of its progress, like that of the vegetation of the earth, is grateful to them, and pleasing for contemplation. Its first germ excites solicitude; its expanding leaves give freshness and beauty, even to surrounding objects; its blossom is redolent with perfumes, and teeming with promise; its roots, if in a favouring soil, have struck deep, for perennial growth, and its seeds shall bring forth for every season a hundred fold.

Our nation has, or we much mistake, passed the season in which the arts have no home, and arrived at a stage of improvement that justifies a belief, that liberality will second and reward *taste* with such a fostering influence as to diffuse its exercise and multiply its advantages.

The indications of a direction of public attention towards the fine arts, those particularly of painting and its attendant branches, are obvious in every part of the country north of the Potomac; and even south of that division, individuals have evinced a desire to encourage with liberality the works of artists, and thus stimulate to future exertions; we might mention particular instances of liberality to justify our belief, but we are concerned for general influences, and by our limits confined to a cursory view of our subject.

The institution of Academies in different parts of the country for the promotion of the fine arts, is to be regarded as a proof that they have taken root in our soil; and the manner in which these Academies are conducted should be considered as a test of their power to promote the objects for which they have been established.

From Boston, we learn that the present exhibition at the Athenæum is almost daily crowded with visitors, who express their approbation of the pieces which are worthy of note, by offering a generous price for them in purchase. This, after all, is the way to encourage artists; praise is indeed desirable, but that solid commendation which provides for the sustenance of the artist, and gives support to his family, is the first and most important.

New York is distinguished by two simultaneous exhibitions, one of the old Academy, and the other of "the National Academy of Design." The latter is comprised, we believe, chiefly of artists who disliked the manner in which the business of the old Academy was conducted, by men who were not capable of appreciating the views and feelings which belong to the profession. This school has, this season, been more fortunate in its exhibition than its ancient rival, owing, perhaps, to the number of *new* pieces which it places on its walls—for it is vain to expect that citizens are to be called out to a yearly admiration of the same pieces of painting; this is neither to create nor improve taste. Colonel Trumbull is, we understand, at the head of the old Academy, and Mr. Morse president of the new school.

"The Academy of Fine Arts" in this city has long held a deservedly high rank in the estimation of artists, and has of course exercised an extensive and salutary influence upon the arts: our best men have contributed to its advancement, and our best artists have aided in the interest of its exhibition.

We have found an opportunity to look in upon the exhibition which now has place; and though we may render ourselves obnoxious to the censure, if not the ridicule, of the artists, we shall offer our opinions of the exhibition, as it appeared to our *lay* conceptions.

Taking, then, a view of the Director's room, at the right, on entering, we found several pieces worthy of especial note; most of them, however, are familiar to visitants at the Academy, but may always be viewed with gratification and improvement. "The Satyr" is a noble specimen of its author's powers of execution. The colours are admirably disposed; and a spectator of the chief figure must have extraordinary power over his muscles, or be wofully deficient in sympathy, not to find his features, especially his lips, assuming the peculiarly happy form that is given to those of the Satyr, who sits at the table in that glorious state of obriation, which wakens, which realizes golden visions of happiness, pouring along the mind a flood of exalted conception and measureless content, that beggars words, and makes the movement of lips towards expression a very mockery. The eye of the Satyr is worthy all notice; it is not broad staring, as if roving to the ends of the earth for pleasure, but rolling, or rather swimming, swimming in the consciousness of indwelling delight, that beams forth at each aperture, indicative of all that is rich in enjoyment, or delightful in anticipation. The other figures in this piece are said to be taken for the family of the artist; they are well enough—but nothing shows well, or more than well, at the side of an *intellectual* painting—a figure where the operations of the mind and every sensation are looking forth from the eye, or playing along the lips. Love, anger, jealousy, fear, and hope, have their appropriate expressions, which common artists may seize upon and embody; but that onward flow of sensations, that smoothly leading of all feelings and passions, that middle mark between sobriety and drunkenness, it has fallen to the lot of few painters to *fix* and eternize on canvas, as the artist in this case has done; and if he had not contrived to show the legs of the jolly fellow, and thus stamp him at once a beast, we should have complained to the Temperate Society of the painting, as seductive to the bottle, and calculated as much to incite towards intemperance, as was Schiller's tragedy of the Robbers to the life of a freebooter.

We have shown the fascination of the picture by spending thereupon almost all the time that we have to devote to the whole exhibition, at least for this week.

Leaving the Director's room, which we do with regret at not noticing sufficiently the large painting directly opposite the "Satyr," we find in the saloon several excellent paintings that have long held a conspicuous place in the exhibitions, and still deserve admiration.

David's painting of Napoleon's crossing the Alps is deserving study—it would amply repay it.

Scattered along the wall are some beautiful specimens of art; several of which, but quite too small a portion, are entirely new. Mr. Cowell, of the Walnut street Theatre, has signalized himself in a new line of excellence, and his Water Colours place him in an elevated station in that branch of the arts. We find our limits quite occupied for the present week, and must defer some *particular* notices that should now be given. Meantime we take occasion to add, that we have incidentally learned that the reason to be assigned for such a limited exhibition, is a dispute between the artists and the directors of the Academy. Without entering into the merits of the question involved in this discussion we take occasion to say that the great cause for which both parties have laboured is jeoparded by the schism, and mutual concessions alone can restore the possibility of benefitting the arts by the Academy. It is in vain to talk of promoting the fine arts in opposition to the views of the artists. As we have already hinted, we shall resume this subject next week.

We are informed that the Proprietors of the Grand Promenade will, early next week, give a benefit for the Infant School Society, at their Exhibition Room, No. 48 South Fifth street.

A prospectus for another new periodical, to be published in this city, has been handed us for notice. It is to be entitled, "The Liberal Press, devoted to General Literature, Political and Religious Liberty;" to be published semi-monthly, in the octavo pamphlet form, each number containing 16 pages, at $3 per annum. It is proposed to publish the first number on the 21st inst. Subscriptions received by Edward Thompson, No. 34 South Second street.

A lamentable accident took place on Sunday afternoon, of which we have received the following particulars, believed to be correct:—Nine young men had hired a boat for a visit to the Woodlands, near Gray's Ferry; when opposite to the Arsenal the boat was overset by one of the party springing up the mast, and five of the individuals were drowned.

JUDGE KING has decided, in the QUARTER SESSIONS, that the ENGLISH rule, that a man may correct his wife, is not law in Pennsylvania.

The SUPREME COURT, some time ago, made a similar decision, as to the punishment of a scold by *ducking*.

The following is a comparative statement of the budgets of England, France and the United States for the year 1827:

Whole annual

	England.	France.	U. States.
expense,	$257,000,000	$192,000,000	$22,700,000
Interest on the debt,	137,400,000	40,000,000	3,500,000
Annual payment for the redemption of the debt,	25,000,000	15,500,000	6,500,000
Army expenses,	49,200,000	40,000,000	5,650,000
Navy,	30,000,000	12,000,000	4,350,000
Population,	21,000,000	30,000,000	12,000,000

—[*N. Y. Journal of Com.*]

COAL TRADE OF THE SCHUYLKILL.

Shipments of Coal from Mont Carbon to Philadelphia.—

		Tons.
Per last report,	433 boats carrying	11,801
Week ending 6th June,	54 do. do.	1,453
Total,	492	13,254

Shipments of produce from Mont Carbon, 6 June 6, 82 do.

Total, 574

Arrivals at Mont Carbon, with assorted merchandize, in a week ending same time, 3 boats, perhaps 75 tons.

The Schuylkill trade by the Union Canal branch from Middletown, Susquehanna, is not exactly known, but the evidences of its extent are manifest, by the quantities of flour, wheat, &c. at the Schuylkill wharves, the boats arriving with 250 bbls. of flour each, in some instances. [*Am. Daily Adv.*

COMMUNICATION.

INDEPENDENCE.

At a meeting of the Proprietors and Officers of the different Mills on Manayunk Canal, held at James Renshaw's Hotel, on Monday evening, June the 2d, pursuant to a resolution passed at a previous meeting of the citizens of Manayunk, favourable to the Celebration of the Fourth of July next—It was unanimously agreed to take an Excursion down the Schuylkill, for the pleasure and amusement of the hands employed in the manufactories; and to assemble with the citizens at the church in Manayunk, at two o'clock, in the afternoon of that day, to hear an Address. The committee appointed by the people of Manayunk to select a suitable person to deliver an address on the occasion, have unanimously preferred Dr. John A. Elkinton for that purpose.

MARRIED.

On the 5th inst. by Joseph Watson, Esq. Mayor, WILLIAM L. NEWBOLD, of Delaware city, to SARAH S. daughter of the late William Allibone, jr. of this city.

On the 4th inst. at Friends' Meeting House, Bordentown, N. J. Dr. JOHN CHAPMAN, to LYDIA MIDDLETON, all of that place.

At New York, on the 1st inst. by the Rev. Mr. Sheaffer, Mr. CHARLES LA FOREST, to Miss SOPHIA C. EBERLE, both of that city.

At Andover, (Mass.) on the 26th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Loring, Rev. EDWARD B. TYLER, Pastor of the South Congregational Church in Middletown, (Conn.) to Miss ANN MURDOCK, daughter of the Rev. Prof. James Murdock, D. D. of Andover Theological Seminary.

On the 5th Instant, by the Rev. W. H. Delancey, Mr. S. CALDWELL CLEVELAND, merchant of New York, to Miss SARAH MUNGIN, daughter of Joseph Kurrich, Esq. of this city.

On the 15th ult. by the Rev. George C. Potts, Mr. NATHANIEL MELLEN, to Miss PHŒBE ANN, daughter of Robert Ralston, Esq. of Southwark.

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Brantley, NATHANIEL P. POOR, Esq. of Washington city, to Miss MARY, daughter of the late Standish Forde, Esq. of this city.

On the 4th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Sergeant, Mr. HENRY STEWART, of New Jersey, to Miss REBECCA RUTTER, of Kensington.

On Monday evening, June 2d, by the Rev. Mr. Kemper, Mr. JOHN LIPPINCOTT, to Miss SARAH ANN DOYLE, all of this city.

On Tuesday evening, the 10th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Brantley, Mr. DAVID H. HOWE, to Miss HENRIETTA B. daughter of Jacob Warner, Esq. both of the Northern Liberties.

On Tuesday evening, the 10th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Vanpelt, Rector of St. Thomas's Church, Mr. FREDERICK A. HINTON, of N. C. to Miss ELIZA ANN, daughter of Mr. Richard Howell, of this city.

DIED.

On the evening of the 2d inst. of a lingering illness, illness, Mr. JOHN RINGGOLD WILMER, in the 45th year of his age.

At Kingston, N. Y. Mr. WILLIAM TUSSEY. His friends may obtain further information at the Office of the Saturday Evening Post.

On the 2d inst. in Bristol, Penn. ISAAC WILSON, aged 51 years.

On the 27th ult. at his residence in Westtown township, Chester County, Mr. CYRUS HICKMAN, aged about 42 years.

On the 1st inst. after a lingering illness, which she bore with christian fortitude, Mrs. MARY STURGIS, in the 74th year of her age.

On the 4th inst. in New York, Lieut. FREDERICK W. SMITH, of the U. S. Navy.

On the 5th instant, after a short illness, Mrs. MARY LEDRU, relict of the late Joseph Ledru, aged 82 years.

On the 5th inst. Mrs. FRANCES, relict of the late Frederick Kreider.

On the 25th of May, at New Brunswick, N. J. aged 24 years, MARGARETTA, wife of Lieut. SANDERSON, of the United States Navy, and grand daughter of Com. Tingey.

At Germantown on the 5th inst. of a pulmonary consumption, Mr. JOHN WARD, in the 23d year of his age.

On the 7th inst. aged 25 years, MORTIMER, son of Cornelius Comegys.

On Saturday afternoon, at his farm in Federal street, near Gray's Ferry, GEORGE MORTON, Esq. Associate Judge of the Court of Common Pleas.

On the 7th inst. at her late residence, New Egypt, Monmouth County, N. J. LYDIA ALLEN, relict of GABRIEL ALLEN, deceased, in the 67th year of her age.

On Saturday afternoon, at the Quarantine Ground, New York, on board the ship Othello, from Charleston, the Rev. ABIEL ABBOTT, D. D. of Beverly, Mass.

At Port Mahon, about the 15th of April, JOHN B. TIMBERLAKE, Esq. late Purser of the United States' ship Constitution.

On Saturday, 7th inst. at Brooklyn, L. I. DONNA MARIA JOSEFFA VILLAMIL, Countess de Regla, of Mexico.

Departed this life yesterday evening, after a lingering illness, which she bore with christian resignation, HANNAH NAGLEE, in the 82d year of her age.

On Tuesday evening, Mr. WILLIAM WALLACE, in the 45th year of his age.

A few days since, after a distressing and very protracted illness, the amiable and excellent Mrs. SARAH GORDAN.

ENTERTAINMENT.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces to his friends and the citizens of Philadelphia, that at the COLUMBUS INN, on the Lancaster turnpike, three miles from the city, he is prepared to board families or individuals, for any time they may wish to stay for their health or recreation. Having his ice house full of the best ice, preserved in the coldest weather of the winter, he is ready to furnish his guests with mineral water, and other cooling and agreeable beverage. WILLIAM SHELDRAKE.

june 14—3t

STORAGE FOR WOOD, &c.

A FEW Hundred Cords of Wood, (or any other article) can be stored at a low rate, including wharfage, in the vicinity of Oak and Coats' street, N. L.

Apply to H. & I. STILES,

Lumber Merchants, first wharf above Coats' street, N. L.

june 7—4t*

FOR SALE,

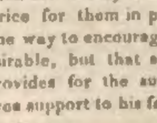
THE stock and fixtures, or fixtures only, of a ladies' shoe store, in the most public part of the city, by a person declining business. It being a good situation for a dry goods store, the fixtures might be made to answer, with a very little alteration. Inquire at this office. june 7—3t*

AUCTION GOODS AT 4 PER CENT.

IN Fourth street, 3 doors above Arch, just received, 80 pcs wide fine pongees, suitable for ladies and gentlemen's summer wear; 1 case striped silk seersuckers; 4-4 wide linen drilling and striped Denmark satteen; long yellow nankeens at 81 25; blue do. at $1 50; 4-4 bleached muslins at 12 1-2 cts; linen pocket bdkfs from 62 1-2 cts to $1; fine linen lawns; a very large assortment of men's hose and half hose; plain watered belt ribbons, gauze, and mantua; linen tapes at 4 cts per piece; pins 6 1-4 cts per sheet; 200 doz. best Hoskin gloves at 44 cts. usually sold at 62 1-2. JOHN KENNEDY.

may 31—tf

NEW LINE OF MAIL STAGES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO BALTIMORE,



WILL commence running on Monday, the 26th inst. to leave Clement's Hotel, Indian Queen, South Fourth st. Philadelphia, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 o'clock, A. M. passing by Darby, Gibbon's Tavern, Providence Meeting House, Black Horse, Wrangle Town, Log Town, Concord Meeting House, Chadsford, Kennet Square, New London & Roads, Brick Meeting House, Port Deposit Bridge and Belle Air. Passengers will lode at New London & Roads, and arrive in Baltimore at 2 o'clock, P. M. on the following day. The stages will leave Barr's Hotel, Light street, Baltimore, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, lodge at New London & Roads, and arrive in Philadelphia at two o'clock, P. M. on the following day, passing through a highly improved and interesting country—good teams and careful drivers will be provided, and every attention paid to the accommodation of passengers. All baggage at the risk of the owners. Fare through $4 50.

june 14—3t

PACKET BOAT

COMET, OF NORRISTOWN,

LEAVES R. Evans's Inn, No. 128 Race street, Philadelphia, and Mrs. Webb's Hotel, Norristown, on the following days, viz.

From R. Evans's, Philadelphia, every

Sunday,
Monday,
Tuesday,
Thursday, and
Saturday, } At 6 o'clock, A. M. for Norristown.

From Mrs. Webb's, Norristown, every

Sunday,
Monday,
Wednesday,
Friday, and
Saturday, } At 3 o'clock, P. M. for Philadelphia.

The Bar on board the Boat is furnished with the best of liquors and refreshments.—FARE to Norristown 75 cents. For seats apply at R. Evans's, where stages are provided to carry passengers to and from the Boat, gratis.—All baggage at the risk of its owner. WILLIAM GRIFFITH,

june 14—3t* Master.

STORE TO RENT.

IN the Country, about 23 miles from Philadelphia, a first rate stand for a store, where there has been and may be an excellent business done. It is pleasantly and conveniently situated in a small village, surrounded by a rich and fertile country. The dwelling and store will be rented, and the stock disposed of on advantageous terms, the present occupant having more business on hand than he wishes to attend to.—A line addressed to S. D. Philadelphia Post Office, will be punctually attended to. june 14—4t

CULTURE OF SILK.

FOR sale, by Carey, Lea & Carey, and by Samuel Alexander, No. 21 Walnut street, Directions for the Rearing Silk Worms, and the Culture of the White Mulberry Tree; published by the Pennsylvania Society, instituted for the promotion of those Objects. Price 37 1-2 cents.—The Members of the Society will be presented with a Copy, by calling at Mr. Alexander's. june 14—3t

Farewell Visit to Philadelphia.

THE PANHARMONICON, HUBBARD'S GALLERY OF CUTTINGS, and the GRECIAN DOG APOLLO, will continue to be exhibited for a very short time longer, previously to their removal to Europe, in MARZUKI'S ROOM, 48 SOUTH FIFTH Street, at 3 o'clock in the evening. The Hall, which is 70 feet long and nearly 40 wide, is handsomely decorated, brilliantly illuminated, and by an almost invaluable contrivance, so perfectly ventilated, (after the manner of the Haymarket Theatre, London,) by a perpetual succession of fresh air, as to render the Hall delightfully cool even in the most sultry weather. The Proprietors have spared neither pains nor expense in rendering this an elegant, interesting, and agreeably cool evening promenade.

The PANHARMONICON was invented by Mr. Maelzel. It is a union of 366 Musical Instruments, possessing the full power of a first rate Military Band, with the mechanism and delicacy of an Italian Orchestra.

HUBBARD'S GALLERY OF CUTTINGS, consists of several hundred Cuttings, representing Military, Sporting, and Architectural subjects, and Portraits of the most distinguished individuals in Europe and America, generally taken from life.

The celebrated GRECIAN DOG APOLLO, will go thro' the whole of his extraordinary performances, answering the Company's questions in Geography, Astronomy, Arithmetic, Cards, Chess, and Orthography, play'g at several games, &c.

Performance to commence at 8 o'clock in the evening.—Admittance 25 Cents. june 14—tf

UNION BURIAL GROUND.

THE Public are informed that the prices for Interments in the Union Burial Ground are as follows:

For those under the age of 5 years, $1.
Between 5 and 15 years, $1 50.
Above 15 years, $2.

The Burial Ground is situated between Fifth and Sixth streets, and Prime and Federal streets, in the District of Southwark, and is inclosed with a good substantial palisade fence. The Superintendent resides on the premises, whose duty it is to prevent any depredations being committed upon the property of the Society, or those interred; and also to attend to instructions given by those persons intending to inter therein. Application for permission to inter in said ground can be made to either of the following named persons:

Charles Clancy, No. 270 South Second street.
M. R. Vanhorn, No. 32 Powel street.
Wm. Rickards, No. 128 Catharine street.
Geo Giles, No. 23 Shippen street.
B. Butkman, No 46 Union street; or 79 South Second.
J. Degrass, No. 317 South Second street.
Charles Field, corner of Prime and Second streets.
Joseph E. Tatem, Front between Prime and Federal.
Wm. L. Barber, Christian near Swanson street.
H. B. Gallingham, Gaskill above Second street.
S. H. Simmons, Gaskill above Third street.
Henry Snyder, No. 505 South Front street.
Joseph Wetherel, No. 224 South Front street.
John Rogers, No. 227 South Second street.
Thomas Koebler, Fifth below Pine street. June 14—3t

$50 REWARD.

THE Proprietors of the Citizen's Steamboat Line to New York offer the above Reward, payable on Conviction of the Person or Persons who, on Thursday night, maliciously tore down and destroyed the Sign at the Office, No. 38 North Third street. JOHN BOWMAN,

june 14—tf Agent, No. 8 Arch street.

GEO. P. BONNIN, AUCTIONEER,

No. 68 Queen street, Southwark,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and others, who reside in the country, that he will attend all country sales on the lowest terms, and flatters himself that from his knowledge of the business, having been twenty years engaged in it, and his attention to the interest of those who may think proper to employ him, that he will give that satisfaction to them, which he has uniformly done to those, who reside in the city and districts.—Any orders sent to him, may be left at the Plough tavern, North Third street, or at his dwelling, and they will be promptly attended to.

June 14—3t

A REALITY.

REMEDY FOR THE PILES.

THE Subscriber is in possession of an infallible remedy for that distressing disease called the Piles. Nothing short of the experience of numbers who have been completely cured by him, has overcome his reluctance to publish this article, with the view of informing the afflicted where they can obtain a certain and safe remedy for this complaint, which may be classed among the most distressing that "flesh is heir to." The subscriber informs the public, that by calling on his agents, they can see certificates which he believes will be satisfactory.

JNO. DITCHETT,

142 William street, New York.

Mr. John Ditchett.—Sir I offer you my thanks, and consider it a duty incumbent on me, to desire and advise you, for the benefit of the afflicted, publicly to make known to the world your "Spanish Specific," and I give this certificate to others, that I was severely afflicted for 14 years, and to no time employed many doctors, but to no purpose; and that in September, 1824, I heard of your Specific, and by only using one bottle am completely cured.

JOHN WHITE, Branch pilot, Apo street.

N. B. My agents in Philadelphia are, Mr. Wm. Biddle, S. W. corner of Fourth and Race street.

H. A. Brck & Son, 242 North Front street.

Edwin T. Scott, 61 North Eighth street. june 14—3mo

VALUABLE MEDICINES.

MR. DAN takes this method to inform his friends and the public, that he is the Proprietor of three Receipes, which he has recently purchased of Mr. Bayles, together with numerous certificates, some of which are attached to the directions for the use of the Medicines.

THE BALM OF EGYPT

Formerly gained great repute for the cure of the Asthma, and all Consumptive complaints; but was always considered a positive cure for the Asthma and Whooping Cough; since which time, many articles have been substituted, to what effect, the public are the best judges.

PATTEN'S Celebrated HÆMORRHOIDES

Or Pile Electuary and Ointment. This preparation is known to be a positive cure for the piles, as many of the most respectable persons in Boston can certify, who have been cured after using the medicine a few days. Certificates from them can be seen at Mr. Charles Barrell's, 132 Washington street, at which many druggist shops in Boston, but more can be known of Mr. Barr

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

CHARADES.

1.

Falstaff, that laughter-loving knight,
Did in my first take much delight;
My second was a prophet bold,
Who slept within the lion's hold;
My whole, the glory of his age,
Ruled Britain's Senate and her Stage.

2.

My first and my second a liquor compose,
That ne'er adds a pimple or boil to the nose;
My last is a treasure still at the command
Of the fortunate wight who has got the best hand;
From my whole fled Napoleon as swift as the wind,
Nor stopt to look back at old Blucher behind.

3.

To pull off my first,
Let him strain till he burst,
My second can never attain;
Without the kind aid
Of my whole, I'm afraid,
His struggles will prove to be vain.

4.

My first is an Irishman,
My second an interjection,
My last is a Scotchman,
And my whole a river.

5. What two letters spell a part of South America, in two syllables.

6. What three letters spell a town in Germany, in three syllables.

7. What three letters spell a town in New York, in three syllables.

The following inscription is copied from a door in a village in Dorsetshire, England. "John Stibbins, taylor, shoemaker, and astronomer, I also keeps a journeyman to do all kinds of carpenters and blacksmiths works and to hang bells, &c. Any laday or genteelman as bespeaks a cote or a pair of breeches, may have it on Friday or Saturday without fail. N. B. being rumered abroad that I intended leaving off business on account of my being elected church warding, I hope my friends wont give care to such blood thirsty reports. JOHN STIBBINS."

JESUITS OUT-JESUITED.

Some time before the abolition of the Jesuits, a gentleman of Paris died, and left his estate to that religious body, on condition that on the return of his son, who was then abroad, the worthy fathers should give him "la partie qui leur plairoit," whatever part they chose. When the son came, he went to the fathers, and received but a very small share indeed, the wise sons of Loyola choosing to keep the greatest part to themselves. The young gentleman consulted his friends, and all agreed that he was without remedy. At length a barrister, to whom he happened to mention his case, advised him to sue the convent, and assured him that he would gain his cause. The gentleman followed the barrister's advice, and the suit terminated in his favor, through the management of the advocate, who grounded his plea on this reasoning: "The testator has left his son that part which the fathers should choose: "la partie qui leur plairoit" are the express words of the will.—Now it is plain what part they have chosen, by what they would keep to themselves. My client then stands on the words of the will: 'let me have,' says he, 'the part they have chosen, and I am satisfied.'" It was accordingly awarded to him without hesitation.

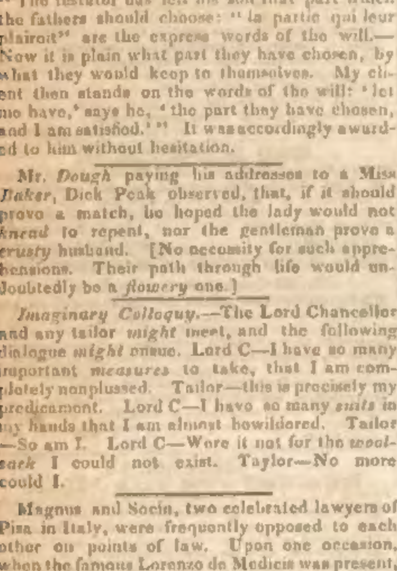
Mr. *Dough* paying his addresses to a Miss *Baker*, Dick Peak observed, that, if it should prove a match, he hoped the lady would not *knead* to repent, nor the gentleman prove a *crusty* husband. [No necessity for such apprehensions. Their path through life would undoubtedly be a *flowery* one.]

Imaginary Colloquy.—The Lord Chancellor and any tailor *might* meet, and the following dialogue *might* ensue. Lord C—I have so many important *measures* to take, that I am completely nonplussed. Tailor—this is precisely my predicament. Lord C—I have so many *suits* in my hands that I am almost bewildered. Tailor—So am I. Lord C—Were it not for the *woolsack* I could not exist. Taylor—No more could I.

Magnus and Socin, two celebrated lawyers of Pisa in Italy, were frequently opposed to each other on points of law. Upon one occasion, when the famous Lorenzo de Medicis was present, Magnus, finding himself very hard pressed by his adversary, conceived the idea of forging at the moment a law to serve his own peculiar case. Socin saw through the trick, and being no less cunning than his adversary, when it came to his turn to reply, he invented another law which completely undid the effects of Magnus's quotation. The latter immediately interrupted him, and called upon him to cite the place where the law he spoke of was to be found. "It is to be found," replied Socin, "in the very next page to that you have just cited."

SCHOOL OF FLORA.

NEW SERIES.
No. XI.



Botanic name—IPOMEA QUAMOCLIT.
English name—*Scarlet Feather-Vine.*
French name—*Quamoclit ecarlate.*

The Feather-Vine, which is also called sometimes Cypress Vine or Venus' Vine, belong to an extensive and beautiful genus of plants, the *Ipomea*, which includes one hundred or more species (all more or less ornamental) of vines or creeping plants. Among these, the Quamoclit is conspicuous by its delicate foliage, similar to a feather, and bright scarlet blossoms, which are, however, scentless. It is a great favourite in gardens, forming an annual vine, reaching from five to twelve feet high.

Quamoclit is the ancient Mexican name of this vine. It grows wild in Mexico, Texas, Louisiana, Alabama, and Florida. It was cultivated by the Mexicans, and has been introduced long ago in the gardens of Europe and elsewhere. The blossoms succeed each other for several months, or from July to October; they are not very large; but are beautiful, resembling a dazzling scarlet star.

Ipomea belongs to the natural tribe of *Convolvulaceæ*, and to *Pentandria* of Linnæus.

The stem of this vine is slender, twining around any support; the leaves are alternate, pinnate or feathered, being cut into many deep, linear segments. The flowers are axillary, solitary, on long pedunculæ; they have a long tube and a star-like limbus. There are five unequal stamina in the tube, and a pistil. The fruit is a capsule, with three cells and a few angular seeds.

It is the Emblem of FLEETING LOVE, as light as a feather.

It was a hidden treasure which made the fortune of Ali Pasha of Janina; defeated in one of his early engagements, and to all appearance totally ruined, he sought shelter in some dilapidated building, and tossing his sword in a fit of reckless despair, struck it against something which gave a tinkling sound; this proved to be a casket of money, with which he raised new forces, and commenced a more successful career.

Don Sancho, second son of Alphonso, King of Castile, having occasion to go to Rome, was proclaimed King of Egypt by the orders of the Pope. At the consistory that was held upon the occasion, the cardinals unanimously expressed their approval of this election. Don Sancho, who was present, not understanding the cause of their demonstrations of satisfaction, asked his interpreter what was the reason of the applause.

"Sire," answered the interpreter, "it is on account of your being created King of Egypt by the Pope." "Is it so?" replied the prince; "then we must not be ungrateful: do you rise, and in my name proclaim the holy father Caliph of Bagdad;" which he accordingly did, to the utter astonishment of the assembled meeting.

Superscription.—A letter lately passed through the Newton Stewart post office, bearing the following address:—"For the us o my cusin billy, who is Doctor Whiteside's fabricature sum where in Ayr, carrot by Barny O'Calagan, coptoin o the prig an the Jessy, from Kircubria, to the Newton O Stowart. Plase turn over." What follows was written on the sealed side of the letter:—Thunder and turf Billy did not my doll head forgot to tell you that Jude was after going to be marrit yesturday.—*Glasgow Chronicle*

STEAM BOAT ADVENTURE.

Last week, a young man from some distance in the interior, drove into town with an old horse, and a mare with a colt before his wagon, and a couple of calves which he had brought to town to dispose to our butchers. He had but just tied his horses to a post in the street, when it was announced that a steam boat was coming. He never having seen a steam boat before, was very curious to have a fair view, and passed down to the end of the dock among the passengers who were going on board, walked up the plank of the Albany with the crowd, and wandered in the cabin, where he was almost fascinated with the beautiful paintings. In the mean time the boat had got under way, and was nearly to Polypus Island before the youth discovered it. He called out to the captain to turn about and bring him back—this the captain would not do, when our hero roared out like a bull, and lamented in the most doleful strains his untimely fate—the misfortunes which might happen to his colt—the calves might be stolen—and his wagon and horses driven away. He kept up his lamentations until the boat arrived at Westpoint, where he was set on shore. Here he was worse, if possible, when he found himself surrounded by soldiers, where his life might be taken in an instant; he threw himself down in the agony of despair, and bewailed his calamities, until some benevolent person pointed out to him the way by which he might return in a few hours. He found his way back, covered with dust and sweat, and to his astonishment found all safe. He was then heard to exclaim, "These steam boats are queer things."

[*Newburgh Index.*

ANECDOTE OF VOLTAIRE.

Obstinate to excess, by character and by system, Voltaire had, even in little things, an incredible repugnance to yield, and to renounce what he had resolved on. I again saw a singular instance of it just before his departure to Prussia. He had taken a fancy to carry a cutlass with him on his journey; and one morning, when I was at his house, a bundle of them was brought, that he might choose. But the cutler wanted twenty shillings for the one that pleased him; and Voltaire took it into his head that he would give but fifteen. He then begins to calculate in detail what it may be worth; he adds, that the cutler bears in his face the character of an honest man, and, that with such good faith written on his forehead, he cannot but confess will be well paid at fifteen shillings. The cutler accepts the eulogy on his face, but answers that, as an honest man, he has but one word; that he asks no more than the thing is worth; and that were he to sell it at a lower price, he should wrong his children. "What! you have children, have you?" asked Voltaire. "Yes, sir, I have five; three boys and two girls, the youngest of whom is just twelve." "Well! we'll think about placing your boys, and marrying your girls: I have friends in the treasury, I have some credit in the public offices. But let's finish this little affair: here are your fifteen shillings; say no more about it." The good cutler was confused in thanking Voltaire for the protection with which he was pleased to honor him; but he still kept to his first word about the price of the cutlass, and did not abate one farthing. I abridge this scene, which lasted a quarter of an hour, with the turns of eloquence and seduction that Voltaire employed in vain—not to save five shillings that he would have given to a beggar, but to prevail by the power of persuasion. He was obliged to yield, and with a troubled, indignant, confused air, threw the crown upon the table which he relinquished so unwillingly. The cutler, when he had got his money, returned him thanks for his favors, and went away. "I am very glad," said I, in a low voice, as I saw him go out. "Of what?" said Voltaire, angrily; "What are you glad of?" "That this honest man's family is no longer to be pitied. His sons will soon be placed; his daughters married; he in the meantime has sold his cutlass for what he wanted; and you have paid it in spite of all your eloquence." "And this is what you are glad of, you obstinate Limosin!" "Oh, yes; I am quite pleased; if he had it yielded to you, I believe I should have beaten him." "Do you know," said he, laughing in his sleeve, after a moment's silence, "that if Moliere had been witness to such a scene, he would have turned it to some profit." "Indeed," said I, "it would have been the counterpart of that of M. Denranche." It was thus that with me his anger, or rather his petulance, always terminated in gentleness and friendship.—*Memoirs of Marmontel.*

A MOROSE MAN

Is like a piece of knotted wood, every thing goes against the grain with him. He is impatient of every thing but his own humour, and endures that no longer than it is in opposition to something else. He approves of nothing but in contradiction to other men's opinions, and like a buzzard delights in nothing more than to flutter against the wind, let it be which way it will. He is made up of cross-crosslets, and always counterchanged; for when he is joined with white he is sure to be black, and black with white. He esteems all men extravagant and intolerable but himself, as those that have the jaundice think all objects yellow, because their own eyes are so. He is a strict observer of his own humour, and would have every man else so too, otherwise he retires to solace himself with his own complacence; and as great men keep natural fools to please themselves in seeing somebody have less wit than themselves (which they would never do unless they kept such of purpose) he delights in his own folly, and the more ridiculous it is the better he is pleased with it. He is very nice and thrifty of his conversation, and will not willingly afford it, but where he thinks to enjoy the greatest share of it himself, in which he is often mistaken; for none endure him better than those that make him their sport, and laugh at his folly, when he thinks they do at his wit. He abhors a stranger, because having no humanity he takes him for a thing of another kind, and believes it too difficult a task ever to bring him to his humour. He hates much company though it be ever so good; for the more there are, the less share he has of his own humour, which is all he values or looks for. He rolls himself up in his own humour, and glories himself with that which offends all others. The choice of his humour supposes his ignorance, as empty boats sail best against the stream. He is like a windmill that never moves, but when it is planted directly against the wind.

Among the various ingenious speculations in Paris, is the establishment of a number of coaches on quite a new plan, which circulate in different parts of the city. Some of them go upwards of a mile and a half, and in a little time they are expected to become so numerous as to be met with either going or returning in almost any direction. The name given to this new vehicle is *Omnibus*, and it is capable of containing twenty persons, ten on each side. They are very well constructed—the passengers sit face to face, and there is plenty of room in the centre. The fare is only two pence half-penny, and the novelty has created so much sensation, that for the last day or two there has been a continual crowd round the offices from whence they start, and one is obliged to scramble for a place.

Last week, an honest farmer from Essex, attending at Romford market, met with a person who claimed his acquaintance, and mentioned circumstances that convinced the farmer they must have often met before. They then retired to a public house, where they drank freely, and proceeded on horseback towards Chelmsford.—On the road, they stopped and had more to drink until the farmer was too much inebriated to proceed. They slept in a double bedded room, and early in the morning, the farmer being still asleep, his friend dressed himself in his clothes, in the pocket of which his money was deposited, paid the expenses of the night, proceeded to the stable and was about to mount the farmer's horse, worth forty guineas, when the farmer awoke, got up, and came down stairs. The knave faced him boldly before the landlord and servants, and succeeded in convincing them that the farmer was an impostor. The villain even proposed that they should ride together to Chelmsford, where his identity could be proved. The farmer agreed, and mounted the rogue's old horse. They had not proceeded far, when the farmer's pillroy became so lame that he could scarcely walk, the thief having, while in the stable, driven a nail in the animal's foot.—The cheat applied the spur to the horse he rode, and soon left the farmer to get home as well as he could, minus a suit of clothes, his horse, and about 130*l.* in cash.—*English paper.*

From the British Magazine.

AN UNCOMMON PARTNER AT CARDS.

In our regiment, whilst in the East Indies, were several wild young fellows; none more so than I; and as our life there was very monotonous, the officers betook themselves to gaming. One day, after dinner, cards were brought, and all of us entered with such energy into the fascinating game, that every thing else was in a manner neglected. At length we changed it, and betook ourselves in couples to separate games. I and ensign A——, an gay and rakish a rascal as ever turned out from England, that we might pursue our game uninterruptedly, ordered the servant to carry out into a sort of summer-house a decanter or two of wine, and the cards; and thither we soon followed. We played with intense eagerness for several hours, till it grew so dark that we could hardly see what was before us. I had been the gainer all the evening. "Come, A——," said I, addressing my companion, "I'm sure it's high time we should quit the cards and return, for we've a good deal of regimental business to do to-night."—"Stay, ——, and finish the game; you will not move an inch till then." "I tell you, A——, I must and will be gone; why should we thus make toil of pleasure, and heside gain another rebuke from the Colonel? I'll away." "Stay and try one more game," said A——, laying his hand on my arm—"and I'll win back what I've lost!" "I may, perhaps, to-morrow, but now, go I will." "Then," replied my companion, "if you do go, I'll stop and finish the game, if I have the devil for my partner!" "A merry game and a pleasant companion for you—farewell!" said I, and left the room. I hastened to my own apartment, where I had a good deal of regimental business to transact. I had not been so engaged long, when the door was flung hastily open, and in rushed Ensign A——, and his eyes staring with horror, and his cheeks as pale as marble. He sat down on a chair, looked fixedly on me, but without speaking a word. I called for wine, and got him to swallow a little.

The cold perspiration burst from his forehead, and his eyes glared into every corner of the room, as though apprehensive that some wild beast was ready to spring upon him. "Why, A——," said I, shaking him, "what is the matter with you? Are you mad?" He made no answer, except by a faint murmuring kind of indistinct whisper.—"Are you frightened—or—or what!" continued I, motioning to the servant to leave the room. By degrees my companion became composed. "Oh, T——," said he, faintly and slowly—"I am a lost man, a dead man!" "Pshaw, my good fellow, what is the matter with you? You've been too free with the wine; and that, added to your heated spirits, has nearly overturned your brain." "No, T——," he replied, "I am sober now, if I never was so before in my life. But my days on earth are numbered! Next Tuesday I shall be no longer an inhabitant of this world!" There was something so indescribably affecting, I may say shocking, in the deep deliberate tone of voice with which he uttered this, as well as the steady ashy hue of his countenance, that I sat down by his side without speaking. At length taking his hand in mine, I asked him, in as soothing a manner as I was able, what had caused his terror. "Do you remember what I said, T——, on your leaving me to-night?" "Faith, yes; was it not that you would play if you had the devil for a partner?" "Yes," replied A——, with a sickening smile, "I did so—and he took me at my word!" he continued, gasping, as if for breath. "Why—why—" stammered I, partaking of his fright—"Why, A——, you dont mean to say that——?" "I mean to say simply this," replied my companion, with dreadful calmness, "that Satan has taken me at my word."

"A few moments after you had left me, I leaned my head on my hands, and shut my eyes. Immediately I heard a rustling among the cards on the table before me. I started, and—" a convulsive shudderng shook his frame, "there sat opposite to me, in the chair which you had just left vacant, a tall, pale man, dressed in black. Why, how in the——'s name, did you come here?" said I, in amazement. "To finish the game with you, as you wished," said the stranger deliberately, at the same time arranging the cards. I saw that his hand was as white as alabaster, and he put the cards in order with amazing care and skill—He offered me a pack. "Why—why who are you, and whence did you come?" stammered I, at the same time that my eyes seemed dancing in my head, and my knees smote together with agitation. "I came to finish the game with you, at your own request," said the stranger, precisely in the same tone and manner as before. I would have answered, but my tongue clave to the roof of my mouth. "Why do you not take the cards?" said the stranger, in a hollow tone—"Will you finish the game according to your promise?" "No!" I contrived to stammer out. His eyes glared on me, as though his head was filled with vivid fire. He rose, and bending his fiendish face close to mine, thundered in my ear, "This night week, then, thou shalt finish it in hell!" My eyes closed, unconsciously, as though they would never open again; when I looked up, however, none but myself was in the room, and as fast as my trembling limbs would carry me, have I come hither. Oh, T——, I am a dead man!—I am doomed! I am doomed!" Such was the fearful narrative of Ensign A——. We got him to bed. A delirium seized him, the brain fever followed, and that night week he died.

DANDELIONS.

Gen. B. A. S. Dearborn, in a letter to the editor of the New-England Farmer, relates the result of an experiment to cultivate this valuable vegetable. In May 1827, he raised a number of the plants to be set out one foot apart, in two rows two feet asunder, and about 100 feet long. They grew luxuriantly until autumn, covering the ground between. Just before the ground froze, straw was spread upon them. Since February he has had an abundance of greens and sallad from them. Some of them have been cut five, others four times; and the leaves shot out again very soon after cutting. Some of them were covered with Howes pots, after the fourth cutting, to blanch the leaves for sallad, and were nearly or quite equal to endive. In five days after the pots were put over, the leaves, which had previously been cut close to the crown of the root, shot up five inches in height. The ground, which was very rich, was kept hoed and raked during both seasons. Gen. D. recommends the rows to be three feet, and each plant two feet apart, and that the plants to be set out early. Care is also to be taken not to injure the flower buds in cutting.

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EMBELLISHED with an elegant portrait of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, and containing the usual variety of attractive and interesting FLOWERS of LITERATURE.

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Music.—"I'll be a Butterfly"—a ballad, as sung by Miss Jefferson, with great applause.

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JOSEPH HOWELL & CO. at their old stand 107 Chesnut Street, keep a constant supply of Spanish Hides, dry and salted, Tanner's oil, Tanner's and Currier's tools, and a general assortment of leather, finished and in the rough, all of which will be sold low for cash, or the usual credit.

All kinds of leather in the rough wanted, for which the highest cash price will be given, or taken in exchange for Hides.

Leather stored free of charge, and sold on commission jan 5—2aww

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

THE Superintendent and Teachers of the Boarding School in Kensington, propose to admit into their Seminary a third class of Girls, to be composed of pupils who are well prepared to enter the higher classes.

The school will then be divided into the following manner: the first or highest or third class; these will be admitted at $20 per quarter for board and tuition. The price charged for board and tuition of the second class will be reduced at the expiration of their quarters to $18, and that of the first or highest class to $16.

No scholar will be permitted to rise to a higher class except on quarter days, the first of 3d, 6th, 9th, and 12th months.

The time of the summer vacation in the 8th month will be deducted, and books stationary, washing, &c. charged at moderate prices. june 2—3t

VALUABLE FARM.

TO be sold, at public vendue, on Monday the 23d of June, inst. at 4 o'clock, P. M. on the premises, in Bristol township, Philadelphia county, all that valuable property, formerly belonging to George Unrue, situate 3 miles and a half from Philadelphia, 2 from Germantown, and 1 mile west of Mount Airy, containing 60 acres, 30 of which are in clover and timothy, and 30 acres of well timbered woodland. On said farm are erected a two story stone house, two rooms on a floor, with a large entry, a two story stone kitchen with pantry, and a pump of good water near the door; a stone spring house over a never failing spring of the best water, a stone barn, calculated to hold 60 tons of hay, and having 24 stalls, corn crib adjoining the same, which will contain 1000 bushels of corn; all said buildings in good condition. There is also a cider mill and press, and cider shed, with all other conveniences on said buildings. Also 2 apple orchards, one in its prime, the other just beginning to bear, and a young peach orchard. A variety of early cherries; all kinds of pears, catharine, &c. and a number of plum trees of excellent kinds. The whole of the property is well fenced. The above farm is bounded by lands of Philip Unrue, John Rush, and others. Persons wishing to examine the premises, will please call on John Shapp living on the same. Attendance will be given and conditions made known on the day of sale, by JACOB LESHER.

june 7—3t

SPECIFIC FOR THE CONSUMPTION.

THE PULMEL, a specific remedy for the Consumption, and nothing else, was discovered by a medical gentleman of Philadelphia. It never fails, when properly prescribed, with suitable diet and regimen, to relieve in all cases, and to cure in eight cases out of ten. It is a chemical compound of vegetable substances, and highly active, pectoral demulcent, diaphoretic, tonic, healing, &c. It is successful in many internal forms, operating by internal use and inhalation. It has been found available in the following cases of consumption, and wherever the patient have not been prostrated to a fatal help by a debilitating course of remedies.

The Syrup of Pulmel for internal use, and the Balsam of Pulmel for inhalation, have been prepared with printed directions. They will for $1 the bottle, with 24 per cent. discount on wholesale. A spoonful forms a dose. They are safe and pleasant preparations.

It is contemplated to prepare this year several other combinations of PULMEL, such as Powders, Sugar Lozenges, Lotion, Wine, &c. of PULMEL; which will be sold at $2 by the dozen, with a liberal discount on wholesale. The price of the Syrup and Balsam will then be regulated at the same price.

Applications for peculiar preparations of the PULMEL to suit peculiar cases will be duly attended to. Medical consultations on these cases are furnished in writing, with ample directions as to diet and vehicles, upon a medical statement of the case, such a fee of $5.

Orders and Communications received by S. C. ATKINSON, Office of the Saturday Evening Post, Philadelphia. may 17—tf

La Fayette Office again Triumphant!!!

THE following are the drawn numbers in the UNION CANAL LOTTERY, 5th Class—

8, 17, 49, 1, 13, 29, 36, 43,

which gave the following happy result to the Patrons of this really lucky office.

8 17 49	one quarter	$10,000
1 13 49		2,500
1 13 29		2,000
13 29 43		1,000
1 36 43		500
17 29 43		200

The fortunate holders are informed that the Cash is ready on presentation of the Tickets. In consequence of the liberal patronage bestowed on our Office, we conceive ourselves bound to sell Tickets at scheme price, until further notice, in the next Class Union Canal, and at all times lower than they can be procured elsewhere.

KENNEDY & CO.

Proprietors of the La Fayette Office, No. 31 South 3d street, opposite the U. S. Mail Stage Office.

june 4—tf Philadelphia.

ISAAC REED,

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER,

No. 176 *North Second street corner of Vine.*

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he still continues to keep on hand at the old stand, a handsome assortment of Gold and Silver patent lever and plain watches. Eight day chamber and tower clocks, silver table and tea spoons and soup ladles, Ladies fine Gold Filagree paste and plain earrings and breastpins, Fine Gold Curb and common chains, gilt and brass, Silver and steel spectacles, thimbles, pencil cases, music boxes, &c. &c. &c. He has also received, in addition to his former stock, an handsome and beautiful assortment of Britannia ware and Block tin (American manufacture) Coffee and tea pots, sugar and cream pails, cream cups, also pastry table and tea spoons. The above goods he will sell on as low terms as they can be purchased in the city.

N. B. Clocks and watches carefully repaired and warranted as usual. An apprentice to the above business is wanted, one from the country would be preferred. April 5 1yr

CHARCOAL.

THE Subscriber has removed to No. 32 Dock street, where all orders for Oak and Pine Coal, will be thankfully received and promptly supplied, on the City or Camden delivery, as the subscriber keeps it and keeps constantly on hand a large supply. THOMAS KINSEY, Jr.

nov 2—1yr.

MINERAL WATER.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the Citizens of Philadelphia, that he has established a fountain of this delightful beverage (equal, if not superior, to that procured in their city) at his store, No. 51 Walnut street, between Liberty and Market lane, New York, where he hopes, by his indefatigable attention, to render it worthy the notice of Philadelphians, and to do away the imputation so frequently cast against our mineral waters when on a visit to this city.

New York, May 10—6t WM. L. BUSHTON.

DR. CHAMBERS'

REMEDY FOR INTEMPERANCE.

BEWARE OF IMPOSTURE.

THE almost incredible success which Dr. Chambers' Medicine has met with in the cure of Intemperance, has brought forth many fraudulent imitations of that valuable remedy. To secure the public against imposition, the directions accompanying the genuine remedy for Intemperance are signed by James H. Dare, M. D. and A. M. Fleming, successors to Dr. Chambers. Sold in Philadelphia exclusively by the following Agents: WILLIAM MOORHEAD, 249 South second street.

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feb 18—tf

FIRE PROOF DOORS,

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PRESS Screws and Standing Screw Presses, complete, with iron sides, for Tobacconists, Book Binders, Printers, &c. FIRE PROOF DOORS, of different Sizes for Counting Houses, Banks, &c. ready made, which will be disposed of on reasonable terms. MILL SCREWS and MILL SPINDLES made to order and SMITH WORK, in general, by CHARLES EVANS, No. 33 Bread Street.

april 26—1y

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march 8—tf

J. & T. WOOD & CO.

No. 63 Market street,

HAVE received by the late arrivals the following which they offer on reasonable terms for Cash, or approved acceptances:

Plain Light Lavenders for Bonnets
Black Sarsnet, 3, 3, 4, and 3-4
Piping Cord, No. 1, 2, and 3
Wire Ribbons, assorted
Plain and Fig'd Satin and Taffa Ribbons
Figured Gros de Nap Satin and Gauze do.
Gauze Cap Ribbons, Nos. 7 and 9
Figured and Plaid Satin for Bonnets and dresses
White, Black, Pink and assorted Satins
Do. do. do. and do. Crape Lisse
Do. do. do. and Aerophine Crapes
Do. do. Green and do. French do.
Willow Shapes and Chip Plats
White, Black, and assorted Florences
Do. do. and scarlet Rhind Shapes
Gros de Nap, Grenadine and Gauze hdkfs and scarfs
Silk Lisle Cravats, 4 and 5-4
Silk Lisle do. 9-4 and 5-4
New style Grenadine, Colerpalry and Silk Robes
Plain Bobinets, 4-4 and 6-4
Bobbi, Thread Lace, Caps, Pelerines
Do. Lace Veils and Collars
Linen, Floss or Gimp Thread
Plain and fig'd Swiss Muslin
Long and short kid and silk Gloves
Men's and women's hosiery, beaver and castor Gloves
Black and white Silk Hose
Striped Dimity and flag Hdkfs
White, black, and green Gauze Veils, plain and embroidered
Plain and fig'd silk Vesting
Silk and cash'a do. Velvets
And an extensive assortment of Canton Silks Nankeens, &c.

Also 3000 pieces blue Nankeens, Nankin dye, entitled to debenture. april 26—3t

CANARY, MOCKING & RED BIRDS.

A LARGE collection of Canary, Mocking and Red BIRDS, for sale at No. 178 Cherry street, the first house above Eighth street. march 21—tf

UNITED STATES MAIL STAGE.

From Philadelphia to Lancaster, via Valley Forge, Kimberton, Yellow Springs, Morgantown, Churchtown, and New Holland, leaves Philadelphia, (Union Hotel, Yerkusbirk's, No. 244 Market street,) every 3d, 6th, and 7th days of the week, at 4 o'clock, A. M. and arrives in Lancaster in the evening of the same days.

Returning—leaves Lancaster (Wm. Cooper's Hotel) every 2d, 4th, and 6th day of the week, at 4 o'clock, A. M. arrives in Philadelphia in the afternoon.

The whole line will be run with four horse teams.

Fare four dollars.

Way passengers six cents a mile.

Baggage at the owner's risk. april 12—3m

COPPER WAREHOUSE.

FRANCIS HARLEY, late Coppersmith, 78 South Front street, above Walnut has constantly on hand of his own manufacturing, COPPER and BRASS KETTLES calculated for washing, dairy or preserving, saucepans, Tea Kettles, STILLS of all kinds and WORMS, with a general assortment of COPPER WARE for domestic use. He keeps constantly on hand, *Tin plates* in boxes, *Block Tin*, *Lead Spelter*, *Wire* of all sizes, Borax, Black Lead Pots, &c. at the very lowest prices.

Old metals bought, or taken in payment. feb 16—1y

Brush and Bellows Manufactory.

WHOLESALE and retail, No. 243 Market Street, north side, between 6th and 7th streets, Philadelphia.

april 12—6mo JAMES C. COOPER.

INDIGESTION.

THIS disease is one of the greatest evils of a city life. Whatever can contribute to remove it will always be anxiously sought. The following certificate speaks well for the remedy mentioned therein. Persons in want of such a medicine will find their wishes gratified by applying to C. L. Smith, corner of Allen and Division streets.

"We, the undersigned, having been afflicted with indigestion, loss of appetite, and great weakness about the stomach and bowels, attended with an inward fever, for many years past, for the cure of which we have had recourse to a great many remedies, without relief. On the recommendation of a friend, we have been induced to try the Anti-Dyspeptic Elixir, from which we have found complete relief, and we feel it a duty to recommend this excellent medicine to all those who are afflicted with the above complaint.

"Margaret Beesman, 241 Lombardy street; John Toppen, 27 Orchard street; Alexander Stevens, 345 G and street; Jared Ferguson; Mary Ann Norris, John Williamson, New York." For sale by ISAAC THOMPSON,

may 31—6m N. W corner Second & Market, Philad.

BOOTS AT $2 50 ONLY.

THE Subscriber has just received a small invoice of Gentlemen's very superior copper nailed Boots, which he will retail at Two Dollars and fifty Cents.

ALSO, Youth's Boots at $1 50, with a general assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's fancy and common shoes, of his own manufacture, which he will sell at moderate prices.

SAMUEL D. BRED D,
may 9—tf No. 6 North Sixth street.

REMOVAL.

P. VAN PELT, Dentist, has removed to No. 117, North e East corner of Spruce and Fourth street.

march 13—6m*

J. S. RUSSELL'S

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

LAMP AND OIL STORE,

No. 68 CHESNUT STREET.

may 24—1yr

DR. BROWN'S PULMONARY SPECIFIC.

DR. BROWN'S celebrated Pulmonary Specific, for the cure of Consumption, Coughs, Asthma, &c. for sale at Frederick Keyl's wholesale and retail drug store, northeast corner of Callowhill and Second streets, Philad. price 75 cents per bottle. may 24—6mo

CARPET WAREHOUSE,

111 Chesnut st. corner Franklin place.

HASTINGS & CHESTER have just received a further supply of the various descriptions of Carpeting, which enables them to offer an assortment of Imperial Brussels, Royal extra superfine, superfine, and fine Kidderminster, superfine and fine Scotch, striped and plaid Venetian carpeting, equal to any in the United States. They have also lately received a small assortment of India Matting, one case Fashioned and Watered Morines of the richest colours; one case of Canton Satin Damask; one bale printed flannels, one bale plain Baizes; and 12 cases Hare's patent English Floor Cloth. All of which, with their former stock, they are prepared to sell at low prices and on accommodating terms.

may 24—6t

WANTED TO PURCHASE,

In the State of Pennsylvania, for Cash,

A CORN MILL at a public Cross Road, containing from 12 to 15 acres of land, without improvements, suitable for public business, four miles from either town or village, tavern or store. The situation of the land must be elevated and pleasant, so as to command a view of the country in every direction around it, with good water. It is desirable that it should be generally known as a public cross roads, and much travelled. The distance from Philadelphia not less than 30, nor more than 40 miles. Letters post-paid directed to G. B. No. 241 Arch-st. Philadelphia, stating the lowest cash price, together with a description of the land, situation, distances, &c. &c. will meet prompt attention. may 1—3t*

Philadelphia Suspender Manufactory,

NO. 138 MARKET STREET,

A few Doors above Fourth street.

VAN HORN & PIMM respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they manufacture and have constantly on hand at their store, as above, a general assortment of Silk, Worsted, and Cotton Suspenders, Russian Bands, Belts, Hair, and Patent Leather Stocks, Vest Springs, Corset Stiffeners, &c. all of which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms, wholesale and retail.

☞ All kinds of Suspenders repaired. may 31—1yr

AN IRON CHEST

FOR SALE. Apply at the Office of the Saturday Evening Post, No. 11 Chesnut street. may 31—tf

WANTED,

TWO or Three Apprentices to the Dress making business. Apply at the office of this Paper. may 31—6t*

BOARDING SCHOOL,

FOR GIRLS, BRISTOL.

THE several branches of an English education, viz. Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography and the Elements of Astronomy with the use of Maps and Globes, the Elements of Natural Philosophy, History, the delineation of Maps, Composition and Needle-Work.

Terms for boarding and tuition $25 per quarter, payable in advance. Washing 12 cts per dozen.

Stationary Furnished (if required) at the customary prices.

The location is airy and pleasant—a communication with the city twice a day by steam-boat or stages.

For admission apply at the School, to the subscribers

MARY H. & LYDIA GILLINGHAM.

Parents and Guardians are respectfully referred to Abraham and Joseph Warner and Dr. John Phillips, Bristol, or Dr. John Coates No. 216 Arch St. and Joseph Askew, No. 218 Arch street. april 12—eo3m*

PATENT SHOE THREADS,

A NEW general assortment of SHOE FINDINGS, constantly kept for sale at the lowest prices, by

JOHN FOLLANSBEE,

feb 9—6m 32 Lombard street, above Second.

Warranted water proof boots and shoes.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced manufacturing Water Proof Boots and Shoes of different qualities on as reasonable terms as they can be had in the city of Philadelphia. JOB. W. FULWELL, Agent,

jan 19—6mo 312 North Front street.

Artificial Flowers, Patterns, &c.

MISS ST. MARTIN, No. 350 Broadway, New York, being extensively engaged in manufacturing and importing artificial flowers, sell at their most wholesale and retail on the most reasonable terms and invites the orders of country merchants and milliners. Patterns for every style of lace, muslin, braid and rug work, for caps, collars, bags, mats, &c. &c. of the latest fash ons in great variety always on hand.

Miss St. M. the *only Repairer of damaged Leghorns* in America, will execute all orders in that department of her business as usual. march 18—1yr

TO THE LADIES.

MR. W. G. KENT respectfully informs the Ladies of Philadelphia that he is just arrived from Bath (Eng.) and will engage to teach, in a few lessons, any Lady that may please to favour him with her commands, to Dress her own Hair with ease and elegance. Mr. W. G. K. also informs the ladies, that he has brought with him two of the most valuable articles that were ever imported into the United States. The first is the Chinese Wash, for the growth and preservation of the hair. This article was considered by the Ladies in England to far excel Macassar oil, Bear's grease, or any other article now in use. It clears the head of scurf, prevents the hair from turning off or turning grey, and leaves a beautiful shiny gloss behind, having the advantage of not soaking it greasy. The other is an article extracted from flowers called Circassian Leather, it is considered by the Ladies of Europe far superior to Gowland's Lotion, Milk of Roses, or any other compound, for the removal of pimples, freckles, sallowness of the skin, or cold weather. This invaluable article will cleanse the skin of any sc